The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Petition to the Pope Favoring the Occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel's Forces.

Reported Defeat of the Garibaldians in Two Battles.

Joint Intervention of the European Powers Anticipated.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Pope Petitioned to Allow Victor Emmanuel's Troops to Occupy the City—The Italian Government Summoned to Proclaim its Intentions.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Oct. 20.

A deputation embracing the members of the Roman City Council, with the Senator of Rome at their head, at an audience with the Holy Father, presented to him a petition signed by 12,000 Roman citizens, praying His Holiness to permit the occupation of Rome by the soldiers of King VICTOR EMMANUEL.

All the Paris official journals of Saturday concur in declaring that within twenty-four hours Italy must announce her determination, either to support the revolutionary movement on Rome or to faithfully execute the provisions of the September Convention; and France must decide for peace or war accordingly. The Mediterranean squadron has arrived at Toulon, and the whole fleet is ready to sail. Troops are embarking at Toulon. Admiral ROBERTI, of the Italian Navy, with eight Italian iron-clads, is going to the Roman waters. Fears of a collison between the French and Italian forces are rife.

The situation in Italy is very serious. Garibaldians are daily crossing the frontier, and many residents of the Papal States are joining the insurgents. The revolutionists have taken the town of Orte and hold the railroad there, severing Florence from Rome. Roman accounts give reports of defeats of the invaders. The Italian Press and people clamor for the occupation of Rome by the King's forces. Italy is in a dilemma between the September Convention and the popular will. The King continues to arrest the Garibaldians crossing the frontier.

The London *Times*, in a leading article, Saturday, asserts that the Italian Prime Minister, RATTAZZI, is pledged to enter Rome as soon as the French fleet sails.

Later Reports—The Garibaldians Said to Have Been Defeated in Two Battles.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 20—Night.

Official dispatches have been received from Rome, which report that two battles have taken place between the insurgents and the Pontifical troops, in which the latter were victorious.

The towns of Nerola and Orte, which had been previously occupied by the insurgents, were assaulted by the Papal forces and carried by storm.

It was reported at Rome that the Italian Prime Minister, RATAZZI, had resigned.

Rumored Intervention of all the European Powers.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 20—P. M.

It is rumored to-day that the leading European Powers will unite with France in a joint intervention for the settlement of the Roman question and the preservation of peace.

The French Cabinet has addressed a circular note to its representatives at foreign Courts solemnly pledging France to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of September.

The excitement and anxiety created by the rumors which are continually arising here are very great, and Rentes are fluctuating.

CANDIA.

Arrival of the Grand Vizier in the Island.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, Oct. 20.

Accounts have been received from the Island of Candia of the arrival there of the Turkish Grand Vizier and other members of the Commission of Inquiry sent out by the Sultan.

The Grand Vizier had met a deputation of the Cretan insurgents at Canea, in the presence of all the Consuls of the foreign Powers. The members of the deputation insisted upon the union of the Island with the Kingdom of Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Alarm—Attempts to Rescue Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

The Fenian alarm does not abate.

Last evening repeated efforts were made by the Fenians to burn the Police station at Chester, and thus release some of their comrades who are there confined.

The fire was in every instance extinguished before any damage was done.

The Government is on the alert, and precautions are everywhere taken to guard against a surprise.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Oct. 20—A. M.

United States bonds are quoted at 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

ANTWERP, Sunday, Oct. 20—A. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is weaker: prices continue to decline; standard White is quoted at 52 francs.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The Anchor Line Steamship *Britannia*, Capt. LAIRD, which left New-York on the 5th inst., touched at Moville yesterday, and sailed again for Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The steamships *Chicago* and *City of New-York*, both of which left New-York on the 9th instant, touched at this port to-day, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 8.

The steamship *Union*, from Bremen Oct. 5 and Southampton Oct. 8, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those received by the *Persia*.

The *Times* says: "We believe that Mr. THORNTON, C. B., at present Minister at Rio Janeiro, has been appointed Minister at Washington."

A dispatch from Valetta says that cholera is not increasing at Malta. From Sept. 26 to Oct. 4, among he civil population, there had been 141 attacks and 90 deaths. The military are free from the epidemic An outbreak has taken place in the Dominican Convent, during which, out of a community of 20, there were 11 attacks and 10 deaths.

A telegram from Alexandria says that the transports with the Abyssinian pioneer expedition have left Aden for Massowah. There is no later news from the captives. The *Army & Navy Gazette* says on the subject: "We hear the Viceroy of Egypt has ordered a corps of 10,000 men to proceed to the frontiers of Abyssinia. The authorities at Cairo fancy our expedition is not half large enough, and say we should send at least 40,000 if we want to produce a real impression. They also deprecate our purchases of Spanish mules and laugh at us for buying them when we could get thousands of mules in Assyria which would stand the climate at £15 each."

The remains of the late Sir FREDERICK BRUCE reached Liverpool in the *China* on the 6th inst. The body was to have reached Dumferline on the 7th, where the family vault in the Abbey was being prepared for the reception of the burial casket.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial, accompanied by M. LAVALETTE, were cruising about the coast of Biarritz in a steam gunboat, and at nightfall they got into a ship's boat in order to land at St. Jean de Luz, but the pilot missed the entrance of the harbor and ran the boat ashore. The Empress, the Prince and M. LAVALETTE were fortunately landed in safety, but the pilot was drowned.

The *Patrie* announces that the Empress of Austria will not accompany the Emperor to Paris. His Majesty is expected on the 26th.

The last returns of the Bank of France show that the metallic reserve, contrary to what has been seen for so long a time of late, has diminished twenty-five and a half millions.

The Prussian Government will lay before the North German Parliament a bill demanding the grant of an extraordinary supply of ten million thalers for two years, for the purpose of increasing the German fleet.

The correspondent to the *Times* says: "The Russians are reinforcing their troops in the Southwestern Provinces. This unmistakable move is accompanied by the Moscow *Gazette* varying its habitual vituperations of France by the occasional insertion of an article pointing out the advantages of a Russo-French alliance against Germany and the East."

The Foreign Minister has addressed a circular note to the Spanish Diplomatic Agents abroad respecting the recent insurrection.

It is stated that the voyage of the Grand Vizier to Crete has been caused by the refusal of the Christian population of that island to accept the Imperial proclamation. The insurgents have taken up the offensive on five different points. The French steamers *Renommée* and *Roland*, in consequence of new orders from Paris, have resumed the removal of Cretan families from Greece. It was feared that other great Powers would follow that example. FAZIL MUSTAPHA PACHA has again been received by the Sultan.

Intelligence from Japan states that Sir H. PARKES and Admiral KEPPEL were about to proceed to Osaca to demand satisfaction for the late murder of two seamen.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Its Progress and Inevitable Results—The Future of Papacy.

From the London Times, Oct. 7.

GARIBALDI is endowed with many natural advantages; among others, apparently with the gift of prophecy. He told his countrymen that the first cool days in Autumn would bring them to Rome; the very earliest in the vintage month have brought his red shirts within sight of St. Peter's dome. The insurrection, which had hitherto been limited to the province of Viterbo, seems now to be breaking in on all sides. Bands are mustering strongly on the side of Frosinone; they are pressing forward through the mountain defiles on the side of the Abruzzi. We have reports of at least three encounters, in which the Papal troops have been routed. There are far more sinister rumors of another meeting in which those troops made common cause with their assailants. A contest beginning under such auspices is not likely to be of long duration. *Demoralisation in the Pontifical army is sure to make rapid progress*, and in all probability, the next twenty-four hours will bring us intelligence that the contest has been brought to the very walls of Rome. Further than that, matters will not, we expect, be suffered to proceed. The Zouaves and other foreign mercenaries will be sufficiently strong to protect the Vatican with their assistance

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE AND THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE. Twelve Lectures on the Principles of Linguistic Science. By W. D. WHITNEY, Professor of Sanscrit in Yale College. New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co. 1867.

We lately took occasion to pass in review a number of popular works on philology, and it is a proof of the continued interest in the subject that we have now to supplement that list with the remarkable volume the title of which stands at the head of this article. Though, in a general way, the work of Prof. WHITNEY may be put in the same category with the treatises to which we have referred, it touches, in reality, a higher theme, for it deals not with the special phenomena of the English tongue, but with language itself—that is, with linguistic science. Prof. WHITNEY has a right to speak authoritatively on this profound subject. He has for many years been at the head of the small band of Sanscrit scholars produced in America; and his studies in that rich and venerable idiom—the oldest type, if not the original matrix, of all the Indo-European tongues—must have led him to deep reflection on the problems of speech. He has, besides, an intellect keen, analytic and practical, which, working through the methods of the Positive Philosophy, has brought into clear light a subject hitherto greatly obscured by religious mystification on the one hand, and metaphysical abstractions on the other. We believe the substance of this volume was some time ago delivered in the form of a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, and we think Prof. WHITNEY has done well in retaining a method of exposition which is fitted to obtain as wide popular acceptation for the subject as is compatible with its scientific character. The work is written in the best modern style—lucid, perspicuous and direct; and as it abounds in acute and original views, it is doubtless destined to take its place among the marked contributions to the young yet rising science of Philology.

It is worthy of note that, although speculations as to the nature, history and origin of language are as old as the days of Greek culture, it is only in modern times they have assumed a truly scientific character. The philosophy of speech could not be arrived at by deductions *a priori;* it required, like the other sciences of observation and induction, a wide-based foundation of facts; and it was only by a large comparison of tongues and dialects that the laws of linguistic growth could be apprehended. But not only was the horizon of antiquity too restricted to afford the necessary basis—the very spirit of antiquity was by its exclusiveness and self-sufficiency shut out from that liberality of inquiry needed for the right understanding of the nature of speech, and one has only to read the *Cratylus* of PLATO, a dialogue devoted to the subject of language, to see how impossible it was for even the brightest Hellenic genius to lift itself above the atmosphere that clipped it round. Very different are both the sphere and the spirit of modern investigation. For not only has the discovery of new lands and tongues, in progress since the fifteenth century, enormously widened the circle of facts in the domain of tongues, but it has inspired a catholic and cosmopolitan temper highly favorable to just and comprehensive views of the character and history of human speech. Linguistic material has been gathered in from every quarter; ancient records have been discovered and deciphered; new languages have been made accessible to study; the truth has been clearly recognized that there is no idiom, however rude and humble, but has its worth for the elucidation of the phenomena of speech; and from earliest and latest sources has come an immense accumulation of facts and data available for comparison and for generalization.

In indicating the outlines of the history of linguistic science it is scarcely necessary to go further back than LEIBNITZ. His kosmic brain planned deep and broad, and perhaps we may call him the father of Comparative Philology. The opening of the nineteenth century brought the first great systematic *exposé* of the languages of the world in the *Mithridates* of ADELUNG—a compilation which exhibits a body of words and grammatical forms collected from all tongues then accessible. It was a great step in advance, and stands in the same relation to the philosophy of language as a zoölogic museum to the inductions of the anatomist. These were but building-stones, however—the structure itself, stately and complete, had yet to rise. India and the Sanscrit, of which Sir WILLIAM JONES, HALHED and COLEBROOKE were the earliest explorers, brought to light a new world. Then FREDERICK SCHLEGEL's little volume, the *Essay on the Language and Philosophy of the Hindoos*, published in 1808, taught the signification of the Sanscrit. SCHLEGEL's eternal service is to have shown that in the comparison and affinities of languages, far above the old method of studying speech through isolated words and forced etymologies, is the investigation of the organic forms, the structure, genius, type of a tongue. He may be said to have laid the foundation of linguistic science properly called.

The discovery of Sanscrit was an epoch-making event. Great in itself, it was greater still in what it disposed of. Many scattered researches into the Germanic, Hellenic and Italic languages had accumulated; but there was wanting some bond of union to synthesize them; and this is precisely what Sanscrit did. Sympathizing with all the European idioms, partaking of the characteristics of each, idealizing them all, it became of the value of a typical form in Zoölogy, serving to rank and range all special structural modifications. Presently the tracings were extended beyond the classic tongues. The term "Indo-Germanic," which had hitherto been adequate to marshal all the cognate branches, become too narrow. The Lithuanian was included, the Slavic was included, the Keltic was included. "Indo-European" was now the word, and to the elucidation of the mighty new science came a band of master-workers like BOPP, RASK, BURNOUF, GRIMM, POTT, PICTET, WM. HUMBOLDT, STEINTHAL, SCHLEICHER, MAX MULLER, RENAN.

Perhaps the relation of Sanscrit to the European idioms was and still is misunderstood; for philology has been vitiated by false conceptions of the development of language. To figure Sanscrit as the "mother" of the Indo-European tongue, as the fountain whence they flowed, is to put it and them alike in false relations. It cannot be shown that the Zend, Keltic or Slavic is not just as old and primitive as the Sanscrit. We must therefore esteem as much nearer the fact that conception which has lately arisen, and which Prof. WHITNEY shares, that the Sanscrit represents one of the most ancient collateral lines of the old family stock whence both she and the European languages spring. It is probable that for a long period the ancestors of the races we call Hellenes, Teutons, Kelts, Slaves, &c., dwelt together in High Asia. Side by side with them dwelt a branch of the great Iranic family, the Sanscrit-speaking Aryas. Presently there came the westward movements into Europe; but as the Brahminic Aryas remained in Asia, their language partook of the structure of each of the others—roots, grammar, words; and after the great European migration had taken place, and this tribe had sought a new home south and east across the snowy Himalaya to the region of the "Seven Rivers," (India,) they, as Hindus, still retained in their tongue this typical character.

Side by side with the noble Indo-European or Iranic group, history discloses another assemblage of races and languages—the Semitic. The Semites form a closely-knit, homogeneous stock which exhibits little of that migrant instinct that marks the sons of Japhet. And yet there are hints of a wide radiation in the pre-historic ages. From their homestead on the banks of the Euphrates, they expanded into the Arabic peninsula, skirted the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, where they left their influence on the Phœnician colonies, penetrated Egypt, crossed the Red Sea as Himyarites, leaving a deposit in Abyssinia and sending widespread roots into interior Africa. In structure and roots the Semitic idioms sharply separate themselves from the European, and as they prominently exhibit the survival of the rudimentary stages through which languages pass, they may be called an older type. M. RENAN, in his *Histoire Générale et Système Comparée des Langues Sémitiques* has summed up the main facts in the development of the historical members of this group. But paleographic research, by revealing more ancient forms of Semitism, has thrown a new light on this type of tongue. The deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphics has disinterred what Baron BUNSEN regards as an incontestible form of Semitism; but he looks upon the time at which the Semitic genius left its stamp on the Khamitic tongue as deep in the pre-historic age—at least fifteen or twenty thousand years ago. If we may consider the Khamitic as a deposit of primordial Semitism, then we may regard the discovery of the sacred and official language of Babylonia (restored within the past few years by the labors of HINCKS, RAWLINSON, &c., from the cuneiform inscriptions of Persepolis and Behistun,) as supplying the transition strata between that earlier and the later deposits of Semitic speech—as the bridge over the chasm between primitive Khamitism and full-formed historical Semitism.

To that large and sporadic group of languages which are neither Indo-European nor Semitic, the term "Turanian" has been applied. It will, of course, include the languages of Asia east of the Ganges, the languages of Africa, (with the exception of the Semitic deposit,) the languages of Polynesia and the languages of Aboriginal America. This field has been comparatively but little explored, though in special directions a good beginning has been made. KLAPROTH gathered valuable material into his *Asia Polyglotta;* ABEL REMUSAT did good service in his *Researches into the Tartar Languages;* RASK, SCHOTT and CASTREN have contributed; the Malayo-Polynesian assemblage enlisted the labors of LOGAN and CRAWFURD, the American assemblage those of DUPONCEAU, GALLATIN and later inquirers, while African philology has received a vast accession in the *Polyglotta Africana* of Mr. S. W. KOELLE. It is doubtful, however, whether the Turanian group can be considered as other than a temporary and provisional classification.

Since FREDERICK SCHLEGEL's time, it has been customary to speak of languages as *organic* and *inorganic*. The distinction is not without a deep root in reality. For between a language of the Indo-European type, such as the Greek or English, in which words are plastic, free and abstract, unite by vital processes, and are capable of modification according to their specific significance in a sentence, and the Chinese, in which words are dead atoms, algebraic symbols without any independent life, each word an undeveloped sentence, noun or verb, position alone deciding,—between these two extremes there is in reality a chasm as wide as the leap from crystal to plant. Intermediate between these, however, there are links which resemble those half vegetable, half animal structures which unite organic and inorganic nature. This form of language is called the *agglutinative*. In these tongues the crystalline structure of the monosyllabic mould is broken up, and formative elements appear; but the material and formal elements are merely brought into mechanical juxtaposition, are but *glued together*—not blended in living unity, as in languages of the Indo-European type. We have thus three stages in the procession of speech, and, taking these as the basis of a classification, we have three great linguistic formations—the monosyllabic, (inorganic,) agglutinative and inflectional, (organic,)—a convenient enough classification, provided we do not put more weight upon it than it can bear, and provided we remember that in reality there are no languages *purely* monosyllabic, agglutinative or what not.

If we might consider the different types of existing human speech, from primitive monosyllabism up to the perfect flower of inflectionalism, as suggestive of the actual stage of development through which language has passed, we should have a guiding-clue through the obscurities of primeval history. And though it is scarcely possible yet to say that this inference is justifiable by historical evidence, the facts point strongly in that direction. It is extremely probable that there was a time when the highly-developed Indo-European languages passed up from earlier forms, of which the monosyllabic Chinese may be considered as a type; while there are indications which conspire to raise the thought that even such primitive forms of speech as the Chinese, are themselves but *débris* of more ancient linguistic formations. All languages of the historical period are probably recent enough apparitions—that is, recent in the large chronology of nature—though old in the count of years. Linguistic science has not yet been able to establish a formula for the time required for that change in the structure of a tongue—filing down of old roots, wear and tear of grammar, incorporation of fresh elements, &c.—that goes to the making of a new form of speech; but BUNSEN calculates that it would take twenty thousand years to fill up the process of development from Chinese to Greek. At any rate it is a great truth for philology to have established, that language is a living organism, subject to laws of growth and decay. Speech is essentially progressive; it is not a dead mechanism, but a thing vital and renovative. Hence we see that crises present themselves in the career of language—crises connected with mighty spiritual and intellectual movements, and which mark epochs in history. The present tongues of Europe, the English, German, French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, all refer themselves back to that great period of ethnic flux, the six or eight centuries succeeding the dissolution of the Roman Empire. This epoch introduces us to the birth of idioms, and the laws of the development of language are here seen in vital play. The two elements were the German, and Roman. The vigorous individual German acting on the decaying Latin spoken by the descendants of the Romans and by the Keltic population throughout France and Spain, dissolved, and, as it were, burst asunder the compact structure of the Latin tongue. New affinities and powers came into action. The Teutonic genius gave its own inflections, conjugations and forms, working on Latin roots, breaking up the crystalline structure of the classic mould, freeing the grammatical forms from their absorption in the terminations of nouns and verbs, and erecting them into independent prepositions and auxiliaries; and of this process our own English is the most marked example. It is thus that language must move with the movements of mind, as the ocean obeys celestial influences. A petrified and mechanical national mind will certainly show itself in a petrified and mechanical national speech. But the provisions are perfect. The renovation of language, like the renovation of races, is provided for by a subtle chemistry. Where a tongue has ceased to serve its uses it gradually passes away. "A secondary formation," says MAX MULLER, "grows up slowly and imperceptibly at first in the speech of the people, till at last the reviving spirit rises upward and sweeps away, like the waters in Spring, the frozen surface of an effete caste, government, priesthood and literature."

When we attempt to go beyond the phenomena of language and such inferences as may be drawn from the structural comparison of tongues and seek to speculate on the *origin* of language, we find ourselves beset by that same impenetrable obscurity that environs all inquiries into beginnings. We fully agree, therefore, with Prof. WHITNEY, that such speculations are vain. We only know that speech was developed from rudest beginnings, but what may be the necessary *nexus* between primitive roots and the thoughts of those who uttered them, we cannot know. It is certain, however, that language, like its author, is very old on the planet. Modern research reveals a radiating descent of race, running back to geologic periods. Man doubtless looked in on mastadon and megalonyx. Beyond Egypt, beyond the Semites, beyond the Japhetites, traces come to light of other race-strata cropping out here and there through the superposed humus of the historical civilisations and hinting of long lines of anterior humanity. We ascend through these six or ten millennia, led by the staggering yet invincible datings of Egypt; but there chronology becomes helpless. Back sweep the oldest works of man—pyramids, cyclopean walls, flint implements in French diluvian drift, back sweep the antique myths, back for tens of thousands of years the prophetic forecastings of language—till man is met and linked on with the geology of the planet and history is whirled away and lost in the steep-descending mazes of the origins of the world.

THE POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE DAY.

The Ohio Election—Congress Sustained—Its Explanation—Johnson's Intentions—What Can He Do—A Bright Future Anticipated.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1867.

A week ago I wrote you an account of the real causes and lessons of the Ohio election. The official returns as they come in fully confirm what I said. Negro suffrage, the want of money, and the want of organization were all that entered in any way into the Ohio election. But I see that some of the New-York newspapers are inclined to find many wonderful things at the bottom, which the people of Ohio do not see. The New-York *Tribune* gives the Republicans of Ohio credit for a marvelous amount of moral courage, in leading an advance for impartial suffrage. Perhaps it was necessary at the time; but, I can tell the *Tribune*, it will be some time before the Republicans of Ohio make another "advance" in the line of impartial suffrage. The New-York *World*, and some other papers, think it is a verdict against Military Reconstruction. Just as much as it is in favor of JEFFERSON DAVIS!

If Democrats or Conservatives think that Ohio does not support Congress to the last tittle, and more, if necessary, they are only preparing themselves for a little disappointment. When the election comes, as it will next year without isms, the Democracy will be overwhelmingly defeated, and much of it by men whom they count upon to help them. If they will look into the actual returns of the election they will discover some curious facts, not all satisfactory to themselves. For example—if there was any decision against Radicals you would find it surely in ASHLEY's and SHELLABARGER's districts—the two most Radical men in the Ohio delegation, and neither of them in the Western Reserve. But, what is the fact? These very men are relatively better sustained than any others by their constituents! Notwithstanding the remarkable majority of 2,650 in Franklin County, yet SHELLABARGER's district gave a Republican majority. So with ASHLEY's district. No—the great falling off is on the River Ohio and the South—for reasons well known to everybody familiar with the population. There is no more loyal, patriotic people in the State than in the districts of Messrs. CLARKE, WILSON and PLANTS, which will be fully made known on the Presidential election; yet, these are the districts which fell off the most on account of their invincible prejudice against negro suffrage; which, by the way, they are quite willing should prevail in the South, and will vote to keep there. That is not logical. What of it? What has logic to do with people's feelings and interests?

As I see some persons and papers are bent on a disappointment by self-deceiving themselves, I will point to some sources of information. There is but one State, in the recent elections, which had no isms to contend against, and that is Iowa. What is the result? It has given nearly double the majority given to Gov. STONE in 1865. That is no accident. It is the true current of the people: and supposing the Republican leaders to be moderately prudent, Congress to be brave enough and wise enough to make financial reforms, that current will be a torrent in 1868, sweeping the Republican President in with unprecedented majorities. Such, I believe, will be the fact. As I have observed the Autumnal scenery, in the last week, I have seen more changes in the hues, and more falling leaves, than any changes in politics. Yet, I know that Spring will return, and these falling leaves be replaced with a brighter and fresher foliage than ever adorned yon trees. So it will be in our political world. Temporary disasters are the very means used by God in His providence to secure a final victory, and perfect the great revolutions which are going on in human affairs.

A great many people seem alarmed about JOHNSON's movements. But JOHNSON's bark is worse than his bite. He has not the moral courage to do much mischief, and it is not easy to see what he can do. Suppose he does change his Cabinet, what of it? What law will it change, or what act will it prevent? Suppose he does raise an issue with Congress, it will harm no one but himself. I see it stated that he means to make a direct issue on the removal of STANTON, asserting his absolute power of removal. That has always been a disputed point; but how can it be made an issue? It is said he will make a case for the Supreme Court. But what power has the Supreme Court over the functions of the President and Congress? What power has the Supreme Court over Congress more than Congress over it? The functions of Government are divided into Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and these three are entirely distinct. Now what authority has the Constitution given either one of these to interfere with the others? None whatever; and if the President undertakes to keep officers in against the consent of the Senate, it will be a clear violation of the Constitution, which Congress has a right to redress by legislation. The offices can be abolished, their support withdrawn, or the President impeached. But I do not think Mr. JOHNSON will venture upon any more issues with Congress. That experiment has been pretty fairly tried. The Democratic leaders will not be apt to advise any such course, and the people will be even more decided in their condemnation of the President.

The political course of events will, in my opinion, go on regularly. Congress will take up and settle the financial problems. Some, if not all the delinquent States will be restored in time for the Presidential election. Not more than four or five States will fail to vote for the Republican President, and it will then remain to be seen whether God has given sense and honesty enough to the rulers of this country to conduct it in the path of peace and prosperity. In the meantime I concede that there may be great and unfortunate troubles. If Mr. JOHNSON be really the madman he sometimes seems to be, he may, by some sudden act, embroil the country in dissensions, if not war; and if Congress has not sense enough to act moderately, and especially to act firmly with both rebels and finances, the results may be different from my anticipations. But I apprehend neither of these things. Mr. JOHNSON has naturally good sense, and no result of a *coup d'etat* can be imagined, except one of evil to himself. As to Congress, it is impossible to suppose that a body containing so many men of talents, worth, and patriotism, should not see, and have the courage to do, what is necessary for the welfare of the country. When we look over the last four or five years, we must be astonished at the extraordinary number of favorable events, and the small number of unfavorable, which have occurred to our country. How signally has the anticipation of those who thought the war would leave the country depressed and weakened, been disappointed! How rapidly have trade, commerce and industry revived and expanded after the calamities of a protracted civil war! How admirably the negro has disappointed all the fears of his failure or misconduct! How rapidly the South has grown and sprung up out of the fires of Rebellion! History will record the recuperation of the country since May, 1865, as more wonderful than even the putting forth of its wonderful power in the suppression of the Rebellion. Our history is the history of wonderful grace in the providence of God; and does any one think we shall not go through the rapids which yet remain? This generation, at least, will not see the failure of the American Republic.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Constitutional Powers and Rights of the President.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Oct. 4, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 1st inst., in commenting on the subject of the impeachment of the President, you says:

"It might be a great outrage for Congress to impeach the President, and a still greater one to suspend him from office during trial. Possibly, it would be an utterly unconstitutional proceeding. We think it would. But that fact does not authorize the President to plunge the nation into civil war for the purpose of defeating it. He is by no means the Protector of the realm,—but simply the head of the Executive Department of its Government."

The President upon entering on the duties of his office takes an oath as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Now, if the proceeding to suspend the President from office during the trial for impeachment should, as you say you think, be a great outrage and utterly unconstitutional, it seems to me that the President, in failing to resist such a process, would be lacking in the performance of duty; nay, that in submitting passively, he would violate his oath of office.

You say, "it is too broad a view of Presidential duties to hold that the President is the protector and defender of the Constitution, as against all other departments of the Government." Here it seems to me that you are wrong again; for I cannot see why his oath of office does not bind him to protect the Constitution against all infractions, come from what source they may. You doubtless think, and mean to be understood, that the President can take no action against infractions of the Constitution except through the Courts. That a refusal to execute a law passed by Congress without his approval, till declared unconstitutional by the Courts, would be good ground for impeachment, and yet Congress might pass a law which would render the President liable to impeachment should he enforce it.

Suppose Congress should pass a law taking from the President the power to fill a vacancy, occurring during during the recess of the Senate, would he not be derelict in duty should he obey such a law, and refuse to make appointments to fill vacancies required to be filled to carry on the Government? Should Congress pass a law taking from the President the command of the army and navy, and confer the same on Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, would the President be justified in submitting to such an unconstitutional curtailment of his powers? Suppose Congress should pass a law suspending the President from office without even preferring charges of impeachment against him, which they have probably just as much right to do as they have to suspend him during the trial when charges are preferred, would he be justified in submitting to such an unconstitutional outrage? And why, pray tell me, has Congress such a sacred position that it can commit unconstitutional acts with impunity, and be held safe from molestation?

If Congress passes a law to suspend the President from office during his trial for impeachment—a law which nine-tenths of the people would pronounce unconstitutional—how is such a law to be enforced, if the President should see fit to refuse to vacate the office? Who is to execute such a law? It is not likely that in such a case the President would disperse Congress, but laugh at their folly and continue to execute the duties of his office. Should he be impeached, and the sentence of the Senate should be his removal from office, the moment the verdict should be pronounced, he would be powerless, and no officer could obey him without rendering himself liable to punishment. In this case the decree would execute itself. But it would be different, should Congress undertake to remove him by suspension, exercising a power doubtful, at least, in the opinion of every one. Then his refusal to obey would be a matter of duty. Would it not be just as wrong for Congress to make an effort to remove the President by force as it would for the President to attempt to disperse Congress? Where is the difference? This ceaseless cry of "The President shall be impeached!" is becoming stale and foolish, and it is quite time to stop it.

CORUS.

The Park, the Poor and the Old.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday I went up to the Central Park. Having neither four, nor two, nor one horse, nor means to hire a carriage or to pay a hack, and being too old and weak to ramble up to the "Ramble," I was compelled—after pacing off about half of an acre of ground and looking over the fence—to pay another sixpence for riding home through dust and noise.

Why no stages in the Park?

It seemed so unnatural to me to find no such conveyances there for the half million of citizens and strangers of about my condition, that I had to ask if there were stages or not?

Stages *will* be in the Park and *ought* to be there. Help, Mr. Editor, that thousands can take a ride next Spring. Large, light, handsome stages at all entrances of the Park, three stopping places up and three down (the other road;) twenty cents the circuit; broad wheels to save the road, &c., none will grumble except half-a-dozen of hackmen and another half-a-dozen of four horse drivers, and you will receive the thanks of thousands.

AN OLD READER.

The Funds Contributed to the Howard Association.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Oct. 15.

At a meeting last night of the Howard Association, the secretary was instructed to inform collectors of money at the North in behalf of yellow fever sufferers, that no more money is needed. The association has been made the custodian of about $95,000. Of this amount it has expended about $30,000. Many orders are yet to be received for payment, but it is thought an unexpended balance of about $20,000 will be left in the treasury of the association. It has been the practice of the association hitherto to make out of such balance a contribution to each orphan asylum in the city, at the rate of $100 to each orphan sent thither by the association. The same course will probably be pursued at the close of the present epidemic season. The association received only thirty-five new applications for aid yesterday.

A Note from Elihu Burritt.

The following note from ELIHU BURRITT is published in the New-London (Conn.) *Star:*

SIR: Please allow me to correct an impression conveyed in a paragraph which first appeared in your journal a few days ago, to the effect that I had gone, or was about to go, back to reside in my native town, New-Britain, Conn. The error in the statement may be corrected by the fact that I have called my residence, in one of the suburbs of Birmingham, New-Britain Villa, in which I hope to live so long as the United States Government is disposed to continue me in the post I now occupy.

Yours very respectfully, ELIHU BURRITT.
BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 1.

The Destruction of a Newspaper Office in Arkansas by the Military—Gen. Ord's Action.

Brevet Major GEO. S. PIERCE, United States Army, has been tried and convicted by Court-martial, convened at Camden, Ark., of violating the fifty-fourth article of war, in causing the destruction of the *Constitutional Eagle* office, at that place, on the 8th of August last. The sentence condemned the accused "to forfeit his monthly pay for one year, and to be degraded in rank, so that he shall have his name placed on the list of captains of infantry, and shall take rank next after the fifty captains now next below him in rank, and to be reprimanded in general orders."

Gen. ORD in approving the sentence takes occasion to edify Major PIERCE in this way:

"The article in the newspaper, which provoked the accused to commit a penitentiary offence, denounced exhibitions of drunken men in uniform on the streets of Camden. Major PIERCE seems to have been aware that untruthful criticism does not provoke a man of sense, but that newspaper comments usually are resented only in proportion to their fidelity to fact. The General Commanding hopes that this view of the subject will impress itself upon him, and that hereafter he will have no occasion to feel resentment at any publication upon the subject of drunkenness."

An Old Lady Brutally Assaulted in Vermont.

The Lainville *Newsdealer*, published at Hyde Park, Vermont, states that about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, 10th inst., the house of Mrs. DEBORAH LOOMIS, a widow lady, 71 years old, and a sister of the lexicographer WORCESTER—possessed of some means and supposed to have had considerable money on hand at the time, was entered through the cellar window. Mrs. LOOMIS lived entirely alone and had retired, but was not yet asleep, when she heard a noise in the kitchen, and went to see what it was. As she opened the door she was confronted by a man, who immediately extinguished the light and seized the old lady in a violent manner and threw her upon the floor. The man jumped upon her and beat her in a savage manner for some time, when she appealed to him to know how she had ever offended or wronged him, and asked him what he wanted. He replied that he wanted money, and money he would have. She told him she had none, and he seems to have taken her statement for truth, for, after extorting a promise that she would give no alarm till morning, and volunteering a false name and the information that he had been hired by three men from Greensboro' to do the deed of robbery, and that they waited outside, he made off. The old lady soon after gave the alarm, and a search was made, when the tracks of boots were found across a plowed field to the house of CHESTER ANNIS, whose boots were found bloody. He was arrested and locked up.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Prussians will find it quite refreshing in these days of threatened war to learn the effect produced by the Chassepot projectile. Dr. SARAZIN, of Strasburg, has made some experiments on a corpse at close quarters, with the following results: 1st, the diameter of the orifice made by the bullet entering the body is not sensibly larger than that of the projectile; and the diameter of the orifice by which the bullet leaves the body is from seven to thirteen times larger than that of the projectile; 3d, the arteries and veins are cut transversely, retracted and gaping; the muscles torn and reduced to a pulp; 4th, the bones are smashed in a manner out of all proportion with the dimensions of the projectile. To sum up, the wounding effects present a remarkable intensity, and it is well to note that the balls, after passing through the body, pierced two one-inch planks and buried themselves deeply in the wall behind.

The Government Press of Rome has just published the census of the population of the city for July 1, 1867. The city and its suburbs are divided into fifty-nine parishes, containing 215,573 souls, showing an increase since July, 1866, of 4,872. Of these, 30 are Cardinals, 35 Bishops, 1,469 priests and ecclesiastics, and 823 seminarists. The occupants of religious houses are 5,047—2,832 being monks, and 2,215 nuns, belonging to 61 different congregations or orders. There are also 49 seminaries or colleges. The number of families is 42,313, comprising 98,176 males and 93,438 females; 7,360 males follow the military profession; there are 320 *détenus*, 4,650 Jews, and 457 other heretics. During the twelve months ending June, 1867, there have been 1,615 marriages contracted.

A correspondent of the London *Globe*, alluding to a report recently circulated concerning the ill-health of the Czar, says: "The rumor is wholly unfounded. The Emperor looks ill, and seems harassed, but his intellect is in no way affected. My information is derived from a man on the spot where the Emperor is. Although no attempt to assassinate him has been made since that at Paris, it is not impossible that fears are entertained as to the existence of a plot to do so, for the strictness with which the Czar is guarded at present is quite remarkable. Precautions are taken as if he were surrounded by bravoes. This circumstance may account for the worn look which his Majesty has had for some time."

A correspondent, writing to the *Pall-Mall Gazette* from Florence on the 25th ult., describes a most extraordinary hail-storm which occurred there the previous day. He says: "It gathered over the hills to the southeast of Fiesole, and, skirting the rising ground and keeping to the north bank of the Arno, discharged itself over Mr. SLOAN's Villa Carregi and the neighboring district about 3 P. M. The size of the stones was perfectly extraordinary. A Mr. LAYARD took a tracing of one about five minutes after it fell, and it measured 3.5 inches long by 3 wide and thick, and this was by no means one of the largest, for in the Podere, or Vineyard, one was found weighing eleven Tuscan ounces."

The Austrian Government is taking great pains to increase the efficiency of its navy. The Archduke LEOPOLD, who has recently been on a tour of inspection in Pola and Trieste, has appointed a commission composed of naval officers and scientific men at the former port to carry out experiments in naval warfare, and Rear-Admiral VON PETZ, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Lissa, and has since filled the post of director of the Naval Academy at Fiume, has been ordered to Pola to assist the port Admiral there in superintending the outfit of ships. There are now two ironclads at Trieste, one of which is nearly ready for sea, and the other, the *Lissa*, is being rapidly completed.

Berlin advices of Sept. 30 say: "On the 20th inst. the Pope held a secret consistory in the Vatican. In the speech His Holiness delivered on this occasion he mentioned the important fact that the correspondence between NAPOLEON and the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN had been placed in his hands at the time of the imprisonment of the latter at Queretaro. This correspondence, which commences before the departure of the Imperial victim to Mexico, is supposed to contain the letter in which NAPOLEON promised to stand by MAXIMILIAN come what might."

The Prince Imperial has paid a second visit to the citadel of Bayonne. He was taken over the northern bastion and had explained the memorable events of which this spot was the scene in 1814. The Prince then asked to see the Salles de Police, where some privates were confined for slight offences. To the surprise of the men, he ordered them all to be released. From thence he inspected the kitchens, tasted the men's soup, and distributed money among them.

M. THIERS, who is passing the vacation a few leagues from Paris, is stated to be preparing two great speeches—one political, on the general state of Europe, and the other treating of the financial condition of the country in its entirety, the consequence of the exaggerated extension of all constructions of an ornamental character and the precipitate prosecution of so many undertakings.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital dinner, which recently took place in London, Mr. PAGET, who had just returned from constant attendance on the Princess of Wales, stated that the health of Her Royal Highness was superlatively satisfactory, and that she would return to England fully capable of participating in all the duties and pleasures of her station.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Butler County, Ohio, writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a letter apologizing for the VALLANDIGHAM resolution, adopted by the Hamilton jollification meeting. He says the resolution was offered with VALLANDIGHAM's knowledge and consent, without consulting the committee, and that it was adopted "without reflection" in a moment of enthusiasm.

The Denver *News* says that the name of Gen. CONNOR will be presented as a candidate for Governor of Colorado when Congress next convenes. The General is not an applicant for the place, but his friends will urge his appointment upon the President.

Hon. JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Oneida District, says that the proceedings and platform of the Albany Convention met his hearty approval, and that he is opposed to negro suffrage.

The railroad business in the Vermont Legislature opens promptly by the introduction of two or three bills designed to compel foreign corporations controlling franchises in that State to make suitable connections with the State roads.

Since the elections, Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has written a private letter, in which he says: "Sick as I am, I take this occasion to thank God for our late defeat. The Republicans have been acting a cowardly part, and have met a coward's fate."

The Omaha *Republican* says: "The Republicans have swept Nebraska as with a new broom. From all parts of the State the news is of the most cheering and decisive character."

In sixteen counties in Ohio, taken at random from different parts of the State, a majority of 24,867 votes were thrown against the Constitutional Amendment securing impartial suffrage.

Fifty-seven counties in Iowa give a Republican majority of 24,079, with forty-two counties to hear from, which will carry it up to 30,000.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to be held in Concord on Thursday, Nov. 14.

GENERAL ITEMS.

On the 26th of September the Ambassador of Austria and the Consul-General of Liberia exchanged ratifications between Austria and Liberia, at the Imperial Austrian Embassy, in Belgrave-square, London. This is the fifteenth treaty the negro Republic on the West Coast of Africa has made with the European and American Powers.

Official returns from seventy-six counties in Ohio have been received at the office of the Secretary of State. They give Gen. HAYES a majority of 3,160. Unofficial returns from the remaining twelve counties are 474 in favor of THURMAN.

The friends of Major-Gen. BARRY in Buffalo propose to entertain him at a dinner on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, prior to his departure for California, under orders from the War Department.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

No civil calendar.

Part II.—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1758—Wynkoop et al. vs. Howell.	1864—Robinson vs. Crocker et al.
1810—Whitmore vs. Patterson.	1866—Elkins vs. Page et al.
1812—Echelback vs. Sinsheimer.	1870—New-York Silk Manufacturing Company vs. Humphrey.
1846—Kidd vs. Park et al.	1873—Smith vs. Margratte.
1848—Corr vs. Westcott.	1878—Halsey vs. Lawton.
1850—Eisendord vs. Layton.	1882—Burgess vs. Burgess.
1852—Fiske, Jr., et al. vs. Strasburger.	1884—Strauss vs. Sibberman.
1854—Hall vs. Barry.	1886—Brown vs. Munn et al.
1858—Rushmore et al. vs. Chaffee.	1888—Coffey vs. Jonson et al.
1860—Lippman et al. vs. Jacobs et al.	1890—Bloom et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.

Part III.—Held by Fullerton, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3737—Wood vs. Beldon.	1709—Motz, adm. vs. Roach et al.
871—Isaacs vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.	516—Halsey vs. Halsey.
471—I. and Chi. Railroad Company vs. Lyng.	1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al., Com'r.
441—Wornis vs. Kelly.	615—Stargis et al. vs. Roberts.
1558—Allin vs. Beach et al., surv.	393—Thiel vs. Bernheim.
1672—Stagg vs. Alexander.	923—Bonneli vs. Briggs.
965—Tyson et al. vs. Moore et al.	151—Cony, Adm. vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1463—Robinson vs. Place et al.	862—Snare vs. Ludlow.
1263—Brien et al. vs. Great Northern Oil Co.	528—Donaldson vs. Pine et al.
	866—Dater et al. vs. Miller.
	345—Dols vs. Galway.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
63— —— vs. ——.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
274—Crapin et al vs. Stitt et al.	285—Lawler vs. Lawler.
276—Moore vs. Sloan et al.	286—Thompson vs. Merrifield et al.
277—Russell vs. Russell et al	287—Spinola vs. Hawley et al
273—Russell vs. Russell et al	288—Mass vs. Kohnneitzer.
275—Sanders vs. Corwin.	289—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.
278—Valestine vs. Metropolitan Board of Health	290—Remington vs. Shaw et al.
279—Sprague vs. Myer et al.	291—Waterbury vs. Bradley et al.
280—Garvey vs. Jarvis, Jr., et al.	292—Keoline vs. Hanlon et al.
282—The People vs. At. M. Steamship Co.	
283—Milbank vs. National Bankway Bank.	
284—Ostrander, Ex'r vs. Rogen et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Call of calendar at 12. The third Monday calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.	3283—Aurich vs. Nassau Bank.
3455—Corwin vs. Terry.	3285—Furth, Adm'r vs. Foster.
3486—Loder vs. Trischet et al.	3287—Casey, Sr., Adm'r, vs. Foster.
3261—Lucas, &c., vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.	3309—Field et al. vs. Robbins.
3023—Spring vs. Day et al.	3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, Ex'r.
2595—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.	3349—Colton vs. Jones.
2117—Bedoin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	3421—Brown vs. Post et al.
2119—Escoffice vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3586—Gallagher vs. Kearney.	3240—McCarthy vs. Berry.
3214—Barker vs. Savage.	3448—Korper vs. Hoffman.
3356—Burgess vs. Stiles.	3500—Mabbetts et al. vs. Daland.
2056—Hadencamp vs. Second-avenue Railroad.	3542—Wood vs. Van Winkle.
3154—Goodyear et al. vs. Brooks et al.	3540—Levy vs. Lynch.
3072—Blumenthal vs. McCabe.	3588—Wangemann, &c., vs. Cratz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

The Trial Terms have adjourned for the term. The General Term will be in session the residue of this month. The calendar contains 124 cases.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Alger vs. Sharp.	99—Reitmeyer vs. Engel.
71½—Green vs. Ellis.	99½—Reed vs. Sheridan.
1—Hatch vs. Kuhn.	100—Pioda vs. Freeman.
91—Moffatt vs. Zoeler.	101—Zeigler vs. Studwell.
94—Bamberger vs. Sauer.	102—Palmer vs. Van Dyke.
—Dunnie vs. Rost.	103—Schultz vs. Arnstein.
—Church vs. Wilson.	104—Oesterle vs. Fairfield.
—Pomeroy vs. Forschet.	105—McGuire vs. Cuff.
81—Rock vs. Churchill.	106—Emmerling vs. Faas.
98—Carpenter vs. Tillon.	107—Snow vs. Perot.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY—JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

George A. Osgood and Cyrus Curtiss, Receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company, Respondents, vs. William Laytin and others impleaded, Appellants—The Columbian Insurance Company was organized as an insurance company by virtue of the general act authorizing the issue of such companies. The company was dissolved by the judgment of the Supreme Court in February, 1866, and the plaintiffs appointed receivers, who duly qualified and gave the requisite security. In July, 1866, the Company, being insolvent, paid a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon its stocks to the defendants, who were stockholders of the Company. Some of the defendants, who were creditors of the Company, commenced actions individually against several of the stockholders separately, for the purpose of recovering from them the amount of the dividend received by them respectively, whereupon the plaintiff commenced this action against all the stockholders of the Company, and also against the creditors of the Company, who had commenced actions against the stockholders, demanding judgment against the stockholders severally for the amount of the dividends respectively received, and a judgment against the creditors perpetually restraining them against the prosecution of suits against the stockholders of the Company for the collection of the dividend received.

The defendants, or a portion of them, demurred to the complaint—the stockholders, upon the ground that the facts stated constituted no cause of action; the creditors upon the same ground, and also that plaintiffs had not legal capacity to sue; that there was a defect of parties defendant; and that several causes of action were improperly united.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs upon the demurrers at Special Term, which was affirmed on appeal at the General Term of the Supreme Court, from which the defendants appealed to this Court.

D. D. Field & Dudley Field, for respondents; E. T. Gerry and C. C. Langdell, for appellants.

GROVER, J.—The point presented by the stockholders, who have demurred, is that the plaintiffs cannot recover from them the sum received as dividends, for the reason that the complaint shows that the same was paid out of capital and not out of profit, and is not therefore a dividend within the meaning of the law, but a misappropriation of capital and does not therefore come withing the meaning of the statute. I am at a loss to discover how the argument that money paid by the Company to its stockholders, although paid as a dividend, is not such in a legal sense, if sound, can at all benefit these defendants. Sec. 1, page 506, Laws of 1858, among other things provides that the receiver of an insolvent corporation may, for the benefit of creditors, treat as void and resist all acts done, transfers and agreements made in fraud of the rights of any creditors. From the facts stated in the complaint, it is manifest that a distribution of the capital of the Company, or any part of it, among the stockholders, was a fraud upon the creditors. It is alleged that the Company was at the time insolvent. It must be presumed that the Directors, at the time of declaring the dividend, were cognizant of this fact, as it was the duty of each to examine into the affairs of the Company before making a dividend, and when making it, to know that it was made from net profits belonging to the Company.

If the Company being insolvent, distributes its capital among stockholders, thus placing it beyond the reach of its creditors, such act is a fraud upon the creditors, and falls directly within the provision of the statute above cited. It is insisted by the counsel for the stockholders that to authorize the plaintiffs to recover, by virtue of the above statute, from the stockholders, the complaint should aver an intent, in making the distribution, to defraud the creditors. I do not think this necessary.

Ignorance of facts, that it was the duty of the managers to know, not to know which was gross negligence, cannot excuse the managers, and impart any virtue or validity to acts otherwise clearly illegal, and which was a palpable fraud upon the creditors. But I do not think the position sound. Section 20 of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, as amended in 1857, 4 Edm. R. S., page 210, provides that no dividend shall ever be made by any company incorporated under the act, when its capital stock is impaired, or when the making of such dividend will have the effect of impairing its capital stock; and any dividend so made shall subject each stockholder receiving the same to an individual liability to the creditors of said Company to the extent of such dividend received by him. This shows that the Legislature used the term dividend in its popular sense, that is, a sum of mony distributed *pro rata* among the stockholders without reference to the source from which it was taken or paid. The fact of its being illegal to make a dividend of anything but net profits does not at all tend to show the meaning of the Legislature in the use of the word. The design plainly expressed by the language of the section was to prohibit a dividend of the capital among the stockholders, but to preserve the same intact as a fund for the payment of creditors and security of dealers. It follows that the dividend in the present case was illegal, and that the stockholders receiving the same are liable to the creditors for the amount by them respectively received.

The next question is how is this to be recovered from the stockholders. This liability is to the creditors of the Company. It is clear that no one creditor of the Company can maintain an action against an individual stockholder, for the reason that the liability created by statute is to the creditors generally, and not to individual creditors, thus creating a liability to the creditors jointly.

Again, a creditor, if permitted individually to sue the separate stockholders, might institute actions against each, although his demand amounted to far less than the aggregate liability, and he would continue creditor until he had obtained satisfaction of his debt, and could obtain judgment in all the actions. Again, in equity, this liability enures to the creditors, in proportion to the amount of their debts respectively.

The maxim that equality among creditors is equity, is applicable to this case. A Court of law cannot, in a joint action by all the creditors, work out this equity, and do justice between the parties. This confers jurisdiction in equity upon the ground that there is no adequate remedy at law.

The plaintiffs, as receivers, are trustees for all the creditors, and the appropriate parties to prosecute in their behalf, thus avoiding the troublesome inquiry as to who are creditors in the proceeding to collect from the stockholders the several amounts each is liable to pay. All the stockholders who are liable may, and should be included as defendants in the same action. There is no difficulty in determining the amount each is to pay upon the trial of the cause, and in case the whole amount of the liability is not required for the payment of the debts of the Company, the precise amount each is to pay can be determined in the action. This course of proceeding is also necessary to prevent multiplicity of actions as there are several hundreds of stockholders.

The above views dispose of the case as to the stockholders. The creditors insist that they are no proper parties to the action against the stockholders and that upon this ground they are entitled to judgment upon the demurrer.

Equity having the power to enforce payment from the stockholders, and an action having been instituted in the proper mode for that purpose, which if its result will place the fund in the possession of the Court for distribution among the creditors, it is the duty of the Court to protect the stockholders from being harrassed by other actions instituted to enforce the same liability.

This can only be done by restraining such actions. To enable the Court effectually to do this, those creditors who have instituted such suits, and those who threaten so to do, are proper parties to the action.

The judgment appealed from should be affirmed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A. D. Russell, City Judge, Presiding.—R. C. Hutchings for People.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1867.

The People *vs.* Joseph Smith, George Gardner, Henry Marsden; robbery.
The People *vs.* Martin Fleming; robbery.
The People *vs.* Michael Anderson; robbery.
The People *vs.* Wm. Casson, *alias* Easton; forgery.
The People *vs.* Robert Shaw; burglary.
The People *vs.* George H. Venetta; burglary.
The People *vs.* Wm. Davis, William Lewis; burglary.
The People *vs.* Amede Fisco; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joseph Hastrick; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Johnston W. Mitchell; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Henderson; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Patrick Mooney; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Patrick McDonald; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Benjamin Honey; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Josephine Wilmott; receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Lewis Summerfield; false pretences.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

The People *vs.* Jeremiah Horton; homicide.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 19, 1867.

$11,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C..	111½	100 N. Y Cen..........	111⅛
850 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		200 do..............	111⅜
Small............	111½	300 do..............	111⅛
10,000 do............	112	800 do..............	111
4,000 do............	112	300 do.........s30	110⅞
20,000 U. S 5-20s C., 65,		200 do.........s60	111
new iss...... ..	106⅝	5 do..............	110
5,000 U. S. 5s. '74., C.	108⅝	200 Canton Co.........	44
7,000 do............	108½	3800 Erie R..........	70⅝
5,000 do............	108⅜	100 do.........s60	70
,000 U. S. 5-20s., R	103⅜	900 do..............	70
1,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67		100 Hud. R. R.........	128
N. Is......... ..	106½	24 N. Y. & N. H. R...	122
,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s.		800 Reading R.........	98⅞
C..............	100⅛	400 do..............	99
20,000 do............	100⅛	119 Mich. Cen. R......	109
1,000 Tr. N., 7 3-10s.		12 do..............	108⅛
2d series......	104⅜	50 M. S. & N. I.......	79
2,000 do 3d series..	104⅜	200 do..............	79¼
35,000 Tenn. 6s....new	61	700 do..............	79⅛
10,000 do.....2d call	61	600 do.........b30	79⅜
2,000 N.C. St. 6s. ex.c.	50⅛	5 Panama R......x d	303
2,000 N.C.St. 6s.nw....	50½	200 Cleve.& Pitts......	83¼
3,500 do............	50	200 do..............	82
10,000 Mo. St. 6s........	105⅛	200 do..............	82¼
10,000 O.& Miss. Cer...	26¾	100 Chic. & N. W...s30	45½
20,000 do............	26⅞	1600 do..............	45⅜
12,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.'83.	95	500 do..............	45⅛
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s. '76.	103	100 do.........b10	45⅝
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	100	200 C. & N. W. Pr..s30	65⅝
3,000 Tol. & W.1M.Ex.	89	3800 do..............	66
1,000 Alt. & T.H. 2 MPr	83½	200 do.........b30	66⅛
15,500 Al. & T. H. Inc...	80	460 Cleve. & Tol. R....	104
2,600 C.&N.W.1st.M...	83	400 Chi. & R. I........	96
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93	100 do..............	95⅞
1,500 N. C.S. 6s.......N	50	100 do.........b30	96⅛
15 Continental Bank..	106⅛	10 Chic. B & Q. R....	136
10 Fourth Nat. Bank.	106	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr....	64⅜
8 Del. & Hud. Ca.....	147	100 Del., L. & W. R....	112
700 West. Union Tel...	33⅛	800 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	98¼
10 do............	33¼	10 do..............	99
201 Mar. Min. Co......	8⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.....s30	49⅛
200 do............	8	200 Adams Ex. Co......	65¼
200 Quick. Min. Co....	20⅛	30 do..............	65
100 do............	20⅜	100 do..............	66
600 do............	21	100 do..............	65⅛
200 Pac. M. S. Co......	147	60 Amer. Ex........	65½
100 do............	146⅜	100 Wells Fargo Ex...	55
20 Amer. Ex.......b30	64½	100 West. U. Tel.......	33⅛
100 do............	65	100 N. Y Cen..........	111
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	55⅛	200 Erie R............	69⅞
30 do............	55	800 Reading R.........	98⅜
100 do............	55⅛	500 Chic. & N.W....s30	45⅞
22 Am. Ex. Co........	64	100 do..............	45⅞
200 U. S. Ex. Co.......	68	300 Chic. & R. I.......	96¼
45 M. U.Ex.,..,......	23	200 do..............	96⅛

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 U. S. 6s. '81.R..	111⅛	305 Pacific Mail.......	146⅛
35,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112	100 do..............	146⅜
500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s,C '64	108⅜	500 Adams Express....	67
25,000 U.S. 6s.5-20s. C. '65	109	9 Amer. Ex..........	67
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New issue..	108⅜	15 W. Fargo & Co....	55¼
10,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40.C..	100¼	100 U. S. Ex. Co.....	68
25,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104⅝	50 Erie R.........c	70
2,000 Missouri 6s....	105⅜	200 Reading R......b3	99
4,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c.	50	100 Del.,L.& W.Scrip..	112
50 West. U. Tel......	34	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	109
400 do............	33¾	5 Ill. Cen. R........c	121⅞
200 Mariposa Pr......	16	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	85⅛
		100 Chi. & N.W.P.....	66⅛
		500 Clev. & Tol. R.x-d	105
		200 Chi. & R. I.......	96⅛
		200 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	64⅝
		800 Chi. & N. W......	45⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20 American Ex..b30	64	100 Canton Co.........	44
100 Adams' Ex. Co....	64⅛	100 do..............	43⅞
300 Quick. Min. Co...	20¼	800 M. S. & N. I......	79⅛
300 West. U. Tel......	33⅝	300 do.............c	79⅜
100 do.........b10	33⅝	100 do..............	79⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.........	111⅛	200 do.............b3	79⅜
1500 Erie R...........	70⅛	100 do.............s10	79⅛
800 do.........s3	70⅜	400 Cleve. & Pitts.....	83⅛
1200 do............	70⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol.....x-d	104⅛
800 do.........b3	70⅜	1200 Chi., R. I. & P....	96⅜
100 do.........s10	70⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. R....	46⅛
200 do.........b5	70⅜	200 do.............b3	46⅛
400 do.........c	70⅜	200 do.............c	46⅛
250 do.........b4	70⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. P....	66⅛
600 Reading R........	99⅜	200 P., F.W. & Chi....	99⅛
100 M. & St. P. Pf	65⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Adams Ex. Co......	65⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts......c	83⅜
100 do............	66	200 do.............c	83⅜
100 N.Y. Cen. R.....s10	110⅞	200 do.............c	83⅜
200 do............	111	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	65
2100 Erie Railroad.....	70	100 Chic. R. I. & P....c	96⅜
400 do.........b6	70	100 do.............b3	96⅜
400 do.........s10	69⅞	100 do..............	96⅜
200 do.........c	70	300 Chi. & N. W.....b3	46⅛
200 do.........b5	70⅛	300 do.............c	46⅛
400 do.........s3	70	100 do.............b10	46⅛
300 Reading R........	99⅜	800 do..............	46⅛
300 Reading R........	99⅜	100 do.............b5	46⅛
300 Mich. S. & N. I....	79⅛	300 do.............s3	46⅛
600 do............	79⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf...	66⅛
100 do.........c	79⅛	100 do.............b3	66⅛
100 do.........s15	79⅛	200 do..............	66⅛
200 do.........s3	79⅛	100 P. F.W. & C......	96⅛
300 do.........b3	79⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Erie R...........	70⅛	100 Chi. R. I. & Pac...	96⅛
3800 do............	70⅛	100 do..............	96⅛
600 do.........s3	70⅛	200 Chi. & N. W......	45⅞
300 Reading R........	99⅛	500 do..............	45⅞
100 Tol., W. & W.....	41⅛	100 Chic. & N.W. Pf..s60	66⅛
400 do............	41	400 do..............	66⅛
300 Canton Co........	43⅛		

MONDAY, Oct. 21—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was not very satisfactory in the line of Dry Goods. The Importers especially complain of both demand and prices. In Domestic Goods there is rather a steadier feeling. In General Foreign Merchandise, of the staple articles, there is a fair business doing. The Corn Exchange, and the Export movement, and also in Cotton, the receipts of which are large, there is a good degree of activity. The prices for Grain and Flour were less encouraging near the close of the week, owing to the turn in the extreme high quotations from Liverpool.

There was a sharp demand for Money on

Tuesday and Wednesday from all classes of borrowers, and the inquiry continued active to the close of the week, though the Stock Brokers found less difficulty in making up their wants, after Wednesday. The Sub-Treasury gains $4,500,000 on its balances at the close of the previous week, of which over $2,000,000 is in Gold from customs and the remainder in Currency. This is the main cause of a less satisfactory Bank Statement as regards the proportion of Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation. The loss in Gold and Gold Deposits can be but temporary, as next week the Banks will make large collections, for their own account and the account of November Interest from the Treasury Office. The demand for currency to go West has nearly ceased.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds fell off nearly 1 ℔ cent. up to Friday, when the demand improved, and on Saturday prices recovered about one-half the previous decline. In the Railway speculation there were some very heavy realizations by the *Bulls* in the market early in the week, and the subsequent course of prices was downward, assisted in a good measure by the active renewal of the *Bearish* interest. The market was led throughout the week by Erie Stock, the extreme fluctuations in which were equal to 7 ℔ cent. The decline in New-York Central is 5⅛ ℔ cent., and in the Western Roads, 2½ on Rock Island, 2 on Fort Wayne and Northwest Preferred, and 4½ on Michigan Southern. The Northwest Common Shares, after advancing to 48, fell back to 45½ ℔ cent., about the same as on Saturday week. The additional advance on Pacific Mail is about 4 ℔ cent. There was a fresh decline in Western Telegraph from 36¼ to 33¾ ℔ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,281,277, against the total entries of $5,061,981 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,184,082, against $2,285,710 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $119,982, against $66,202 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,113,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 9,859 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,789.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Oct. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted :

January	$20,892,386	July	$21,030,260
February	23,494,380	Aug.	23,732,90
March	21,367,107	Sept.	20,981,540
April	20,361,583	Oct. 5	4,725,402
May	21,475,526	Oct. 12	4,191,500
June	20,478,305	Oct. 19	5,281,277
Total since Jan. 1			$215,971,985
Against same date 1866			247,978,09
Decrease since Jan. 1			$32,003,544

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Oct. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks :

January	$13,448,647	July	$14,026,561
February	15,452,506	August	12,897,333
March	19,475,226	Sept.	10,681,540
April	17,883,596	Oct. 1	5,330,169
May	12,308,545	Oct. 8	2,972,057
June	15,103,120	Oct. 15	3,134,068
Total since Jan. 1			$143,912,210
Against same date 1866			154,483,317
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,561,107
Gold, Oct. 19, 1867			144 ℔ cent.
Gold, Oct. 20, 1866			146¾ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1 :

January	$2,725,762	July	$13,519,894
February	2,124,161	August	1,714,598
March	1,891,141	Sept.	2,201,959
April	2,261,283	Oct. 5	297,393
May	9,043,154	Oct. 12	473,478
June	6,724,272	Oct. 19	119,982
Total since Jan. 1			$42,921,961
Against same date 1866			54,536,042
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,613,081

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows :

January	$2,482,309	July	$2,679,712
February	1,739,988	August	3,983,650
March	1,931,973	September	2,611,959
April	3,162,783	Oct. 2	819,132
May	1,114,872	Oct. 10	431,006
June	2,782,316		
Total since Jan. 1			$23,855,604
Against same date 1866			35,357,013
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,491,409

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1 :

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,230,384	January	$7,625,945
February	11,452,404	February	52,322
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	6,634,697	May	16,306,316
June	8,641,113	June	237,622
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,486
September	11,977,625	September	2,716,869
Oct. 5	1,820,000	Oct. 5	35,000
Oct. 12	2,197,000	Oct. 12	36,000
Oct. 19	2,113,000	Oct. 19	33,000
Total	$1 1,152,480	Total	$43,467,694
To date, 1866	112,370,636	To date, 1866	31,961,899

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	144¼@144
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112¾@111¾@112
Consolidated 6-20s	107¼@106¾@106¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105¾@104¾@105
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	100¾@100¾
New-York Central	118¾@116¾
New-York and Erie	73¾@73¾@68¾@69¾
Rock Island	86@86¼
Michigan Southern	84¼@87¾
Hudson River	128¼@127¾
Northwestern	45¾@48@45¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	91@90
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84¼@87@83
Reading	102¼@99
Northwestern Preferred	68¾@70¾@68¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30¾
Cleveland and Toledo	132 with div. @108 x-d
Pacific Mail	143@150@146¾
Western Union Telegraph	36¼@33¾
St. Paul Preferred	87¼@86¾

The sales of Gold Saturday were at 144@143¾ @144¾ ℔ cent. The Cash Gold continues scarce, and ¼ ℔ cent. was paid for its use until Monday, to make the clearances of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank. The Treasury Office received during the week, $2,113,000 for Customs, and the Banks have paid out $2,284,000 in Gold in the same time. The export of the week amounts to only $120,000. The early Cable telegrams were less warlike; the Foreign Exchanges even cheaper than on Friday, and the Public Funds ¼ ℔ cent. higher for the 5-20s of 1862-65 ; yet Gold continued firm on the determined speculation for a higher price and the ease and profit with which this class of operators can lend out their Cash Gold. Standard Bills on London were done at 108¾@108¾ ℔ cent.

The demand for Money was active at 7 per cent. on call, but the supply, from private lenders especially, appeared to increase and the Brokers made up their Bank accounts with ease. The Banks maintain their line of Loans and Discounts, without the ability, however, in the aggregate, to increase it. They lose on the statement of the week about $3,700,000 in Deposits, of which $1,750,000 is in Greenbacks and the remainder in Gold. The amount of Foreign and Canadian Money balances employed on the Street is on the increase, and this circumstance in connection with rather free offerings from other outside lenders, tends to steady the market at 7 per cent. It is reported that the Canadian Government has negotiated a Railway Improvement loan in London, under the guaranty of the British Government, pursuant to the terms of the Act constituting the Provinces the "Dominion of Canada," to the amount of £3,500,000 sterling, equivalent in our currency at $7 Greenbacks to the £ to $24,500, 000. The whole of this negotiation passes through the Bank of Montreal, the fiscal agent and depository of the new Dominion, and the New-York Agents of the Bank are already free drawers on London, supposed, in good part, for this account.

The improvement in the Public Funds was quite general, and the quotations range ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. better than Friday ; the market closing firm.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange was under much excitement on Erie stock, which materially influences the entire list. It appears that late on Friday night some very heavy sales were made at 70½ ℔ cent., estimated 20,000 shares. The market in the morning in the Long Room and at the 10 A. M. Open Board of Brokers was 70¾@70¾@70¾ ℔ cent. At the 10:30 A. M., Old Board, the sales fell to 70 ℔ cent. Soon after, a raid was made upon the Stock in the Long Room, beginning at 69¾ and following down the price to 68½ ℔ cent. The reaction to 70@70¼ was almost as sudden as the fall, and at the 1 P. M., 2:30 P. M. and 3:15 P. M. Boards the quotation was held steady at 70@ 70½ ℔ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were partially weaker than on Friday night ; the fluctuations being less important than in Erie. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail sold at 146½ ℔ cent., and the Express and Telegraph Stocks were steady.

After the last Boards adjourned the Railway market was rather weaker on the Street, partly on the Bank Statement. New-York Central sold down to 110¼ ℔ cent., Erie 69¼@69¾ ℔ cent. The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. :

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100¾	Northwest	47¾	45¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¼	112	N. West Pref	68¾	68¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s, 1865	106¾	106¾	Rock Island	86¼	86¼
N. Y. Central	111¾	110¾	Fort Wayne	90¾	89
Erie	70¾	69¾	W. U. Telegrams	34	33¾
Hudson	127¾	127¼	St. Paul Pref	88¾	84½
Reading	99¾	99¾	Pacific Mail	146¾	146¾
Mich. Southern	80	79¾	Toledo & Wabash	42	41¾
Pittsburgh	84	83	American Gold	144	144
Ioan. 6s. new	61	60¾	Bills on London	108¾	108¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States :

6 ℔ cent., 1867	103	5-20 coup., 1865, new is	106¾
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	110¾	5-20 coup., 1867	106¾
5&6 ℔ 1,000, '81	111¾	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	108
5-20 reg., 1862	104	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	116
5-20 coup., small	111¾	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	118
5-20 5&6 ℔ 1,000	112	10-40 registered	99¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864	108¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	106¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	106¾	7 3-10 2d series	104¾
5-20, reg., 1865, new is	106¼	7 3-10 3d series	104¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101¾
N. Y. B'y loan	107	Illinois 6 ℔c War Loan	101¾
N. Y. 6 ℔c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ℔c., ex-o.	63
N. Y. 6 ℔ cent. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee new bds	63¾
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	101	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	102¾	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	80¾
Illinois 6 bonds 1880	101¾	Nopert Cur. 6s, n. bds	70
Illinois reg., 1880	100½	Missouri 6s	105¾
Ill. 6s coup., '79 aft. 1880	101¾	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	83
Ill.6s coup., '79 aft. 1882	101¾	Missouri Pacific R. is	105¾
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1885	101¾	California 7s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¾	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

The American Exchange National Bank leads off in the November half-yearly Dividends, by declaring *five per cent.* on its capital of $5,000,000. The City National declares *six per cent.* The Mechanics' and Traders' National, *five per cent.* The Fulton National, *five per cent.* :

New-York	126	Bank of North Am's.	106
Mechanics'	110	Hanover	110
Union	117	Irving	106
America	138	Market	113
National	105	Nassau	108
Seventh Ward	107½	Corn Exchange	120
State of New-York	112	Continental	104¾
Ocean	101	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages :

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Lack. & W. Bonds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102¾	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	100	Del. L. & W. ex'l.	89
Erie 7s, 1871	101¼	Del. L. & W. 3d M.	73
Erie 7s, 2d mtg., 1883	96¾	Gal. & Chi. extended	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1885	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Hud. R. 1st M., 1900	114	Chi. & R. I. Con. is	91¼
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. S. F. '85	104¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1869	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi 1st M.	104¾
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1875	110¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	102
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s, 1906	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	106	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1876	111¾	Chi. & Alton 2d M.	73
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	50
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. pfd	83¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 3d M. Inc.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Chi. & N. W. Ists and 2ds	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98¾
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	83		

SEPTEMBER TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAYS.

Railroads.	1868.	1867.
Atlantic and Great Western	$526,959	$483,857
Chicago and Alton	322,638	421,977
Chicago and Great Eastern	104,546	120,495
Chicago and Northwestern	1,000,086	1,451,284
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	396,049	517,702
Erie	1,416,101	1,444,745
Illinois Central	571,348	704,894
Marietta and Cincinnati	104,866	121,177
Michigan Central	429,166	464,778
Michigan Southern	429,177	486,408
Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien	179,527	277,880
Milwaukee and St. Paul	330,767	403,658
Ohio and Mississippi	278,701	355,901
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	654,925	685,967
Toledo, Wabash and Western	349,119	382,996
Western Union	84,462	126,495
New-York Central	1,480,929	1,603,000
Total in September	$8,659,364	$10,051,855
Increase on 17 roads		$1,392,501

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows : Total receipts, $3,434,289 81 : payments, $4,063,641 ; balance, $113,779,144 93. The receipts include for Customs, $360,000 ; Gold Notes, $295,000.

The Bank Statement to be published to-day will show the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.
On Deposits	$177,000,000	$173,400,000
Circulation	34,000,000	34,100,000
Total	$211,000,000	$207,500,000
25 per cent. would be	$52,750,000	$51,875,000
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	65,750,000	61,750,000
Excess	$13,000,000	$9,875,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows :

Ashes, bbls	19	Barley, bushels	35,900
Flour, bbls	17,881	Malt, bushels	
Meal, bbls		Peas, bushels	15,483
Cornmeal, bbls		Pork, bbls	
Cornmeal, bags	300	Cut Meats, pkgs	
Wheat, bushels	61,672	Lard, pkgs	1,054
Corn, bushels	45,100	Beef, tcs. and bbls	924
Rye, oushels		Whisky, bbls	778
Oats, bushels	77,760	Petroleum, bbls	433

ASHES—Have been in less demand at $10 25 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock 253 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and heavy, including Java at 23¾@25c. ; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c. ; Laguayra, 17c.@18c. ; Rio, 13c.@18½c. ; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c ; St. Domingo. 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in decidedly better demand at stronger prices. Middling grades are quoted at 19c.@21c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 3,270 bales, against receipts of 590 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 10,089 bales ; sales and resales, 14,250 bales ; exports, 4,158 bales ; estimated stock at the close, 37,000 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	10,019
Receipts last week	8,015
Receipts preceding week	5,459
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	37,880
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	472,243
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	567,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	611,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,397
Exports since Sept. 1	13,864
Exports since Jan. 1	366,349
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	40,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept, 1, 1867. 76,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year 2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates 15,350
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year 1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates 90,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite eagerly pressed on the market, chiefly on account of some speculative holders, and prices have been unusually depressed, having been quoted off 15c.@50c. ℔ bbl., closing irregularly on a comparatively light business. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 50 ; very poor to good extra State at $9 80@$10 50 ; good to choice extra State at $10 60@$10 85 ; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 25 @$11 00 ℔ bbl. We now quote :

Superfine State and Western	$8 75@$9 60
Extra State	9 80@10 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 25@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 10@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 90@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75@16 50

Southern Flour is very quiet at drooping prices ; sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls. at $10 50@$16 00 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at $7 25@$9 35 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl. ; sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $6 50@ $6 60 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $7 for Caloric, and $7 50@$7 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. ; sales 350 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 400 sacks at $12 00@$13 75 ℔ bbl. or 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at $3 87@$4 12 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat opened tamely at about yesterday's closing prices, but closed heavily at a further material reduction, a rather limited demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan (bought by a City miller) at $2 71½ ; No. 1 Spring at $2 56@$2 59 ; No. 2 do. at $2 18@$2 22, chiefly at $2 18@$2 20 ; No. 3 do. at $2 15@$2 16, and Amber State at $2 70, ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed and decidedly lower, closing very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels, at $1 50@$1 36, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 36½ @$1 37 for prime, afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive and heavy ; small sales of Western have been reported at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Barley has been in moderately active demand, at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 47,500 bushels, at $1 50@$1 52 for Canada West, $1 40 for Western, and $1 35 for poor State, per bushel. Oats have been in less demand and much lower. We quote new Western, at from 81c.@83c., closing at 81c., here and to arrive, ℔ bushel ; sales 87,500 bushels, mainly to arrive. 15,000 bushels Canada Peas, in bond, sold at $1 50 ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during the 24 hours prior to 10:00 A. M., on Friday, Oct. 18, 1867 : D. W. Lamarcaux, Buffalo, oats, &c. ; S. A. Covell, Jr., barley and apples ; J. B. Weller, Buffalo, corn ; C. G. Clark, Buffalo, wheat, &c. ; Aunt Polly, Buffalo, wheat ; Cora B. Walrath, Buffalo, wheat ; Helen A. Norton, Buffalo, wheat ; Ruth, Buffalo, wheat ; William H. Davis, Buffalo, oats ; J. Merriman, Buffalo, wheat ; W. F. O. Rooke, Buffalo, wheat, &c. ; C. A. Pool, Buffalo, wheat, &c. ; John F. Ladin, Buffalo, oats ; Cayuga Chief, Oswego, corn ; A. J. Taylor, Oswego, wheat ; M. E. Merrick, Buffalo, wheat ; A. H. Ladin, Buffalo, wheat ; A. B. Gray, Buffalo, wheat ; Charlotte, Geneva, wheat ; Sam & Hod, Oswego, flour ; B. Paddock, Oswego, shipstuffs, &c. ; Major Merrick, Oswego, corn ; Kitty Davis, Oswego, corn ; D. T. Martin, Buffalo, corn ; James Maloney, Oswego, corn ; James Mattimore, Buffalo, corn ; John H. Woods, Oswego, wheat ; Mohawk, Rochester, wheat ; Starks & McKay, Buffalo, oats ; Manchester, Buffalo, wheat ; Frank Wart, Buffalo, wheat ; E. J. Vickery, Oswego, wheat and corn ; Jerry Small, Buffalo, wheat ; L. B. Hills, Buffalo, corn ; L. B. Fortier, Buffalo, wheat ; S. Stevens, Buffalo, corn, &c. ; William Harden, Fultonville, oats, &c. ; L. A. Hovey, Oswego, wheat.

HAY—North River bale has been quiet to-day at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in slack request at 65c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request and rather heavy, including American at 35c.@70c. for new ; older growths at 10c.@ 50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current.*

Hops in the New-York Market : New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ℔ lb. ; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℔ lb. ; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℔ lb. ; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c. ; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ℔ lb. ; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c. ℔ lb. ; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 60c.@70c. ℔ lb. ; Old Crops, 10c.@30c. ℔ lb. ; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 12,549 hides and 304 bales do. Sales 33,400 hides, and 100 bales do, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27@32 lbs., private terms ; 11,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@25 lbs., part 21¼c., gold, usual selection ; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection ; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs., 20¼c., gold, usual selection ; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 27 lbs., private terms ; 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection ; 900 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms ; 500 Dry Maracaibo, 28 lbs., private terms ; 300 Dry Texas, 94 lbs., private terms ; 1,300 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 lbs., 22½c., currency, as they run ; 2,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 60 lbs., private terms ; 1,600 City Slaughter, Ox, 70 lbs., 13c., currency ; 100 bales Cabeza Slaughter, Cow, 50 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 119,800, (same time last year, 155,000—year before, 126,500,) and 148 bales. The stock consists of 90,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes ; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande ; 1,000 Dry California ; 7,000 Dry Orinoco ; 2,800 Dry Mexican ; 1,000 Dry Central American ; 1,000 Dry Sisal ; 3,000 Dry Texas and Southern ; 6,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, via Europe, and 148 bales East India, Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. JWEIKEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus : "HEMLOCK SOLE—The sales of the week were of limited demand. Prices of most descriptions are reduced about ½c. ℔ lb. below last week's quotations. Prime Heavy, damaged and light damaged Orinoco are in fair request at steady rates ; other kinds have been dull and drooping. Oak Sole is without alteration. The inquiry continues moderate at steady prices. The week's receipts of Oak Leather about 48,000 sides." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c. ; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c. ; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c. ; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c. ; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c. ; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c. @30c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30c.@32c. ; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26½c.@29c. ; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29c.@30c. ; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@29½c. ; Hemlock, Ormoco, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@28½c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c. ; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@ 39c. ; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c. ; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 41c.@43c. ; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c. each ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request but at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 38c.@39c. ; Cuba at 35c. and Sugar Islands at 36c.@38c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57c. ℔ gallon ; do. in bond, 47½c.@48c. ℔ gallon ; Crude do. at $4 75@$5 ; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℔ 280 lbs. ; Tar at $3 25@$4 ; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continues quiet at irregular rates, including Crude Whale at 75c. ; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c. ; Crude Sperm at $2 26@$2 30 ; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 42 ; Lard Oil at $2 11@$2 23 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in demand, but rather heavy in price. We quote at 19½c.@21c. for Crude ; 13½c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk ; 31c.@ 34½c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 50c.@ 61c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lower and irregular. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last of 4,750 bbls., in part at $21 75@$22 03 ½ for Western Mess, closing at $21 87 regular way, and $20 @$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been quite dull at 11¾c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 16½c.@17¾c. for Hams, ℔ lb. ; sales equal to 230 pkgs. Bacon is dull to-day. Lard has been in less demand at steady rates ; sales have been reported since our last of 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13¾c.@14¾c., the latter an extreme, ℔ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess ; $23@$27 for Extra do. ; sales have been reported of 80 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet ; 114 bbls. Western sold at $29 50@$30. Butter continues in good request at 34c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@35c. for interior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in demand at 8c.@ 17c., as exremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	38 @42
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	37 @40
Broome, Portland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	36 @38
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	36 @38
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	34 @36
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	34 @36
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	38 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	33 @36
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	34 @36
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @42
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime	37 @39
Chicago and Northwestern, firkins, good to prime	32 @34
Middle Ohio, firkins, good to prime	32 @33
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	24 @27

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	18¼ @19
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15¼@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	14¼@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15¾@16
Farm Dairies, fine to good, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	13¼@13½
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	8 @11

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate request at prices considerably below recent sales. The stock is large, well assorted and accumulating, but holders, though anxious to effect sales, are, for the present, unwilling to make the concession necessary. We notice sales of 7,000 lbs. Tobasco, 5,000 lbs. Central American, and 3,000 lbs. Matamoras, all on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 48c.@50c. ; San Juan, 42½c.@45c. ; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c. ; Sisal, 50c. ; Vera Cruz, 47¼c. ; Chagres, 45c.@47½c. ; Puerto Cabello, 40c. ; Para, 50c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat are very quiet, and sales are extremely difficult to effect at any price. The stock, large for the season, is composed chiefly of Mexican and South American. Quotations are nominal, as follows : Tampico, 45c.@47½ ; Matamoras, 37½c.@42½c. ; Vera Cruz, 40 :; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@34c. : Payta, 31c.@33c., in gold, ℔ lb. Curacao, 42½c.@45c., currency ; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been heavy in price on a rather light inquiry. Sales since our last, 480 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11c.@13¼c., and 320 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@14¼c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at from 14½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¾c. ; 71,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c. @15½c. ; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at former quotations.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active without material changes in rates. For Liverpool the engagements included 700 bales compressed Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d, ℔ lb. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. ; and 22,500 bushels Wheat at 11d. ℔ bushel. For Bremen, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton at 1¼c. ℔ lb. ; 200 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 35s. ℔ hhd. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and back, with fruit, at $1 per bbl.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
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FOUND—IN AN O

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON GIOVANNI. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Minnie A. Hauck, Antoinette Ronconi, Baragli, Bellini, Dubreul and Giorgio Ronconi.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Lucille Tostee, Messieurs Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Valter, Lagriffoul, Monier and Mlle. de Felcourt.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NAOMI, THE JEWISH MAIDEN. Leading character by Miss Fannie B. Price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, W. H. Pope, B. Durand, W. J. Leonard, T. Ward, H. Cashin, Miss Fanny Morant and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JULIA DEAN as DEBORAH.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE 24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CINDERELLA and FRA DIAVOLO. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE, COTTON AND SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY — THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY. No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A petition, signed by twelve thousand Roman citizens, has been presented to the Pope, praying his Holiness to permit the occupation of Rome by VICTOR EMMANUEL's soldiers. All the Paris official journals of Saturday concur in declaring that, within twenty-four hours, Italy must announce her intentions, and France must decide for peace or war. The Mediterranean squadron has arrived at Toulon, and the whole fleet is ready to sail. Troops are embarking at Toulon. Admiral ROBETTI, of the Italian Navy, with eight Italian iron-clads, is going to the Roman waters. The Spanish frigate *Ville de Madrid*. Fears of a collision between the French and Italian forces are rife. The situation in Italy is very serious. Garibaldians are daily crossing the frontier, and many residents of the Papal States are joining the insurgents. The revolutionists have taken the town of Orte and hold the railroad there, severing Florence from Rome. Roman accounts give reports of defeats of the invaders. The Italian Press and people clamor for the occupation of Rome by the King's forces. Italy is in a dilemma between the September Convention and the popular will. The King continues to arrest the Garibaldians crossing the frontier. The London *Times*, in a leading article Saturday, asserts that the Italian Prime Minister, RATTAZZI, is pledged to enter Rome as soon as the French fleet sails.

The Fenian alarm does not abate. Friday evening repeated efforts were made by the Fenians to burn the Police-station at Chester, and thus release some of their comrades who are there confined. The fire was in every instance extinguished before any damage was done. The Government is on the alert, and precautions are everywhere taken to guard against surprise.

An arrangement, it is said, has been perfected between the Anglo-American Company and the Atlantic Company, by which the present rates by the Cable will be reduced fully fifty per cent.

GENERAL.

The Flathead Indians of Montana, in conjunction with one or two other tribes, have recently been committing depredations, and threaten a serious outbreak. Four men have been killed and large quantities of stock stolen by them. Arms have been distributed to settlers in their vicinity. V. H. TODD, Indian Agent for the Navajos, complains of attacks made on that tribe by the Comanches, Apaches and Utahs. These tribes made a raid on the Navajo reservation, killed several Navajos, and stole a large amount of stock. About 250 of the Navajos thereupon left the reservation, and it is feared they that will cause great trouble unless compelled to return. Mr. DODD says the raiders had been treated in a friendly manner by the Navajos, but thinks they will meet a much warmer reception if they return. He asks that the depredators be compelled to restore the stock stolen.

The first grand jury in Louisiana composed in part of colored men, was impaneled in the First District Court of New-Orleans on the 14th inst. Judge THOMAS addressed a portion of his charge particularly to the colored members, assuring them that their action would be watched by the whole nation to see if they were capable of discharging all the duties of citizens. He also reminded them that they had nothing to do with political matters, and that in the preservation of the public peace, and in the good order of society, there could be no conflict between races or colors more than there could be between the two sexes. Judge THOMAS subsequently alluded to the riot in July of last year, and instructed the jury regarding unlawful assemblages.

In accordance with an act of the Louisiana Legislature passed at the last session, authorizing the employment of convicts confined in the Penitentiary in repairing and building of the levees, Gen. FLANDERS has directed that all able-bodied convicts in that institution whose term of imprisonment does not exceed five years, be put to work building the levee known as the Hickey levee, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, and which was destroyed by a crevasse during the last high water.

Gen. CANBY's order for the election in the Carolinas, on the 19th and 20th of November has been issued. It prohibits violence, or threats of violence or discharge, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or voting, and parties violating the order will be arrested and tried by a military commission. The civil authorities are held responsible for good order on election days, and soldiers will not be allowed about the polls, though post commanders will be ready to aid in keeping the peace.

LOCAL.

MICHAEL P. MAGUIRE, who was sentenced by the Court of Special Sessions, on the 12th inst., to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary for petit larceny, was brought before Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, Saturday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge from imprisonment asked on the ground that the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction of the person of the prisoner, he having elected to be tried by a jury in the General Sessions and having given bail for his appearance in the latter Court. A decision is to be rendered to-day.

The Westminster Church, a new edifice just completed on the corner of Clinton-street and First-place, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday in presence of a large congregation. The dedication sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, and among the clergymen who participated in the services were the venerable Dr. SPRING, Prof. R. W. HITCHCOCK and Rev. Dr. GILBERT. The new church is a commodious and elegant stone edifice, and cost upwards of $100,000.

Proceedings have been commenced in the Supreme Court by the Erie Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of compelling the latter, by *mandamus*, to readmit the agents of these Companies into the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot. The agents were excluded by a unanimous resolution of the Board, passed Sept. 27, 1867.

Officer MCCHESNEY, of the Eighth Precinct, was stabbed in the neck with a knife, about 9 o'clock Sunday night, by a prostitute whom he had arrested on Canal-street, near Broadway. He died on the way to the City Hospital. The body was taken thence to the Eighth Ward Station, where a jury, impaneled by Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday, found a verdict declaring that his death was caused by a stab inflicted by MARGARET WALSH.

The Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church, in Eighty-fifth-street, was duly dedicated to divine service yesterday. The congregation was addressed by the Pastor and Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH in the morning, and by Rev. Dr. DURYEA, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. QUACKENBUSH, in the evening. The edifice formerly belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER presented to the congregation an appeal to assist a Union lady in Charleston, S. C., who proposes to remove the 311 dead Union soldiers now lying in the Potter's field there to Magnolia Cemetery, and to erect a monument over them. A collection of $1,500 was made.

At St. Luke's Hospital, last evening, interesting services were held in commemoration of the ninth anniversary of the institution. Addresses were delivered by the Superintendent, Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. RYLANCE.

Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, made a descent on Saturday night on a Keno gambling house, corner of Christopher and Bleecker streets, and captured all the inmates, who were very numerous.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending Oct. 19 was 463, an increase of 29 over the returns of the previous week.

Breadstuffs were heavy and lower again on Saturday. Cotton was more active and firmer in price. Pork was depressed and cheaper. Petroleum, Tallow and groceries favored buyers. The freight engagements were limited.

A Warning to Congress and to Party Managers.

An Ohio correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, discussing the lesson of the late elections, adduces the shortcomings of Congress as well as the blunders of local managers as the causes of disaster.

In Ohio, as in California and now again in this State, the local organizations appear to have displayed a remarkable indifference to the moral sense of the Republican Party. The correspondent of our Radical contemporary charges that in Ohio, in many instances, the worst men were nominated for office—"government plunderers and political outcasts"—from whose support the best elements of the party naturally recoiled. In the writer's own county, a Quartermaster who had been convicted and dismissed the service by court-martial was awarded a conspicuous position on the ticket, and in other counties the character of the nominees is alleged to have been vile. Another cause of alienation has been the proscription of the soldiers in the organization of the county tickets; while the Democrats adroitly acceded them honorable positions. To these local circumstances the *Tribune's* correspondent attributes the defection of thousands of Republicans, who refused to be participators in the degradation of their party. Will not our New-York managers profit by the lesson while time remains to correct the blunders which in some districts have been committed? They may rest assured that here, as in Ohio, a large class of Republican voters will refuse to support the nomination of candidates whose antecedents render them unworthy of confidence. Party allegiance is not strong enough in these days to carry through corrupt and dishonest nominees; and any attempt to test the question will enure to the benefit of the Democrats.

But the correspondence of our Chicago contemporary does not limit the moral of the Ohio election to local considerations. These were sufficient, no doubt, to render intelligible many of the changes in the composition of the State Legislature and the filling of local offices; but they represent only imperfectly the influences that have operated to the prejudice of the Republican party. Any lesson upon the subject would be incomplete that failed to touch the discontent which has been occasioned by the refusal of Congress to satisfy the demands of the country on other questions than reconstruction. Here is the first count in the indictment to which the leading radical journal of the Northwest gives circulation:

> "A groundwork for serious dissatisfaction among the most sincere adherents of the Republican Party, has been the rapacity of its office-holders and the indifference of the National Legislature to the immediate ills from which the nation suffered. It has been a subject of universal complaint that while the trade of the country is well nigh at a stand-still, the laborer abroad in search of employment, taxes and the cost of living enormously high, and the profits of labor and merchandising unprecedentedly small, that body has been possessed with a mania for disposing of the public moneys by continued appropriations; that it has arbitrarily increased its salaries and perquisites; that in the course of three sessions since the cessation of hostilities it has provided no method of retrenchment, no lopping off of useless and devouring offices, no economizing in the collection of the revenues, no checking the defalcations and whisky frauds, and the thousand instances of official perfidy by which the Federal treasury is being drained."

These are complaints to which the popular heart of the country most earnestly responds. Outside of the circle of party managers and office-holders, the feeling is universal that Congress has addressed itself too exclusively to the strictly political aspect of reconstruction, and has consequently overlooked the urgent practical wants which have followed the suppression of the rebellion. The necessity of retrenchment has not been recognized. The evils and injustice of a crude and vexatious system of taxation have received very limited attention. The dangers incident to an inflated and inconvertible currency have been met with nothing like adequate precaution. On each of these points Congress is chargeable with more than negative faults. Its sins had been fewer were they only sins of omission. In truth, however, it has been lavish instead of thrifty in its expenditures. Although it has effected some reduction of internal taxation, it has doctored the tariff for the benefit of special interests and almost always for the worse. And though it sustained the very moderate scheme of contraction which Mr. MCCULLOCH has partially carried out, it produced an impression which the speculators and gold gamblers have turned to account. Judged according to any intelligent standard of statesmanship, it must be admitted that the last Congress signally failed to realize the wants of the country, and the opportunities for affording relief which exisited side by side with the question of Southern reconstruction.

A similar consciousness of the weakness which the inefficiency of Congress has entailed upon the Republican Party may be traced, we think, in the speech of Senator MORGAN, as Chairman of the ratification meeting held last week in this City. He does not, indeed, arraign Congress after the manner of the writer we have quoted, nor does he rebuke the wretched taste and worse judgment which are visible in certain of the local nominations. But he clearly indicates the necessity of legislating more earnestly for the relief of the struggling industry of the country, and the peril of longer neglecting its material requirements. The revision of our system of taxation and the reduction of its burdens—the inauguration of an era of retrenchment—and the judicious management of the currency, are matters which Senator MORGAN points out as tests by which the capacity of Congress will properly be in a large degree determined.

These demands are in nowise inimical to the policy of Congress on the reconstruction question, or the measures which the differences with the President may yet necessitate. But they are a protest against the further neglect of material concerns, and the continued sacrifice of great practical questions on the altar of an insensate partisanship. Let the reconstruction of the South be completed, by all means, and with the least possible delay. But let not the performance of this task be pleaded as an excuse for inattention to the industrial, commercial and financial necessities of the republic.

The Rights of Emigrant Agents in Castle Garden.

Public attention should again be drawn to the case which is pending between certain Railroad Companies and the Emigration Commissioners.

Railroad and steamboat agencies were permitted, several years ago, in Castle Garden, with the view of putting a stop to the swindling operations of emigrant runners,—a class of crimps and swindlers of the worst sort. In providing accommodation for the sale of tickets within the Garden, no distinction was made in favor of one Company as against another, provided it had a responsible and recognized standing. For a time the arrangement seemed to work with fair success. The emigrant-runner business received a check which made it far less profitable than it had been. Fewer persons of the swindling class engaged in it, and there was a measurable satisfaction rendered to the emigrant class and to the public generally by the authorized agencies.

That state of things lasted for a time. But of late years there has grown up a distrust of the integrity of some of the agents who have had access to the depot. There have been charges made of extortion in the sale of transportation tickets; the emigrant in some cases being charged twenty-five and fifty per cent. more than the advertized rates. Brokerage of a questionable kind has also been carried on within the emigrant depot, by which, in the exchange of foreign coins for currency, the newcomers have been grievously swindled. Where or how these evils originated—whether by the connivance of any official belonging to the Commissioners' office—is not as yet made clear. Some two months ago, however, the authorities felt themselves justified in revoking the licenses of two of the railroad agents.

That, they did simply by notifying the Companies which these agents represented that they should either appoint new agents or forfeit the privilege of occupying an office within the building. Against this the Companies have entered a legal protest which was under consideration on Saturday—as our yesterday's law report shows—in Chambers before Judge BARNARD. The petitioners recite the facts connected with the authorization of these special railroad agencies for emigrants, and they allege that by the exclusion of their agents, whom they have refused to replace by others not objectionable to the Commissioners they (the Companies) will be compelled to violate agreements which they have made abroad for the inland transportation of emigrants arriving at this port.

A *mandamus* has been issued by the Court requiring the Commissioners to show cause why the excluded agents should not be reinstated. The case is pending, and we have no desire to trench upon any of the legal points involved in it. But the petition in which the aggrieved Companies state their views contains some propositions which invite examination. They claim, in effect, that the license they have had of admission to the emigrant depot implies their right to keep as their agents there whatever persons they may choose to name, whether these are personally obnoxious to the Commissioners or not. In contending for this assumed right, we doubt if the public will sustain the Companies. They are represented at Castle Garden by the sufferance of a Commission created by the State, and which is responsible to the people of the State. As forwarders or passenger-carriers the contestants are not excluded. There has been no *attempt* to exclude them. They were simply notified in the end of August last that their agents were not performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and they were respectfully asked to appoint others. This they refused to do; and now, inasmuch as the Commissioners have not seen fit to recede from the position they took up in regard to the obnoxious individuals, there is this protest laid before the Court, representing the exclusion as absolute instead of conditional, and claiming redress on account of violated contracts.

The people have surely the first voice in this matter. The railroad and steamboat agencies within Castle Garden were not established for the benefit of carrying Companies. They were permitted solely with the view of protecting strangers against organized fraud and swindling. If a Company appoints an agent who has made himself obnoxious to the authorities, it is preposterous to say that the Commissioners shall not have the power to refuse him access to the depot. *Their* business is not with the Companies but with the public. They do not ask to name the agent but they claim, and claim *rightly*, if they have any authority vested in them at all—that they shall not be obliged to receive men on whom any suspicion rests. If they have not this power, it would be far better that every one of the Companies were excluded, and that the business of carrying emigrants should be thrown open to free outside competition. The Emigration Office manifestly needs a thorough overhauling, but the Commissioners will certainly be sustained in asserting their right to exclude suspected agents from their grounds.

Running in Debt to Europe—How to do it, and its Advantages.

For eighteen months past there has been an extraordinary dullness and depression in many kinds of business in Europe. Public confidence was first shaken by the panic in Great Britain in May, 1866. Since that time capital has been steadily accumulating in the banks, until the amount has reached a point never before touched in the history of commerce. At present money is so plenty in London that it may be borrowed at 2 per cent. Millions of pounds are lying in joint-stock banks upon which only 1½ per cent. interest is paid; and this at a time when the British Government is paying 3¼ per cent. interest upon its securities, and when 5 per cent. is offered for money to be invested in private domestic enterprises that will bear the strictest scrutiny. Probably the total amount of capital thus drawing only a nominal interest, and comparatively idle, in Great Britain, exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. If to this vast sum be added similar accumulations in France and Germany, the aggregate capital in Europe now seeking profitable investment will not fall short of two hundred millions of dollars. Should not some means be adopted to attract at least a portion of this wealth to the United States?

That more capital is urgently needed in the United States, and that the whole amount now lying almost useless in Europe could be used to the best advantage in this country, are facts admitted by every one. The fear of running into debt, which seems to haunt many of our politicians and some of our merchants is not well-founded in many cases. To hesitate about borrowing argues a lack of confidence, either in our resources or in the plans proposed for developing them. Under present circumstances, especially, this timidity is hardly justifiable. Hundreds of opportunities for investment in the United States are now before the public, which are universally acknowledged to be safe in the highest degree, and which are certain to be largely remunerative. United States bonds, and the securities of most of our State and municipal governments are as safe as Consols or Bank of England Stock. Our railway and mining shares will compare favorably in point of security with similar shares in European railways and mines, and ours pay best.

Among new enterprises, either in progress or only proposed, which are justly entitled to the utmost confidence of capitalists, both at home and abroad, we may mention the Pacific Railroad, the improvement of navigation in the Mississippi Valley, the construction of freight railroads between the Western States and the Atlantic, and the numerous schemes for reviving Southern industry, especially in the cultivation of cotton, sugar and rice. But the number and variety of first-class American stocks are almost incalculable. We have investments to suit all tastes, and to satisfy all degrees of cautiousness. Making every allowance for the extreme caution now prevailing among European capitalists, and also for the doubtful character of some American securities, it still seems practicable to attract across the Atlantic a considerable portion of the capital now overflowing the vaults of the banks in Great Britain and Germany.

The advantages which would follow a depletion of the great moneyed institutions of London, Paris and Frankfort, and the turning of the stagnant capital of the Old World into the fresh and fruitful channels of the New World, do not seem to be properly appreciated. No extraordinary effort has been made on either side of the Atlantic to prevent the existing stagnation of capital, or to shorten its duration, or to lessen its evils. While the dust is gathering upon the gold-bags in the Bank of England, the hammer and chisel of the artisan are rusting in idleness. Shipbuilding in Great Britain is at a standstill, for the commerce of the world is falling off. Thousands of the working classes in England and Scotland are out of employment. Paris also and the manufacturing cities upon the Continent begin to feel the effects of the long prevailing want of confidence. A movement of capital in any direction would be better for Europe than the present stagnation. Even war would be better than an armed peace accompanied by enforced idleness and starvation. A movement of capital across the Atlantic, and its employment here in productive industry, would benefit the working classes of Europe. Capital follows labor, and it draws labor after it. A current of capital across the Atlantic would necessarily be accompanied by a current of emigrants, thus relieving the overcrowded cities of Great Britain, France and Germany of their surplus population, and at the same time enriching this country. The expenditure of one or two hundred millions of dollars of European capital in the cultivation of wheat or corn in the Western States, or of cotton in the South, or in the building of railroads, or the cutting of canals or other public improvements greatly needed in this country, would attract and give profitable employment to one or two hundred thousand emigrants, and every one of these emigrants would be worth at least one thousand dollars to the United States. We can afford to pay seven per cent. interest in gold upon all the capital that Europe can lend us.

To attract to this country the capital lying idle abroad, it is necessary first to make known our wants widely; next, to convince capitalists that their investments here are as safe as in the London banks, and more profitable; and also to provide for the payment of interest in all the money-centres of Europe. Considering the present situation of affairs on both sides of the Atlantic, the need for capital here and its present uselessness there, and the prospect of this contrast continuing for years to come, the suggestion of Secretary MCCULLOCH in his last report to Congress, in regard to the issuing of bonds specially adapted for the European market, seems to be entitled to another and more favorable hearing. If that scheme had been sanctioned and put into operation in January last, United States securities of all kinds would stand much higher in Europe than they do at present. The gold now hoarded there would have been drawn over here, and would have been invested in productive industry. The burden of taxation here would have been lightened, not only directly through the operation of the Treasury Department, but also indirectly through the influence which high rates for our national bonds would have had upon all American securities. Even the example of our Government in advertising its bonds extensively and in affording every inducement to purchasers in Europe, would have stimulated private undertakings in the same profitable field and in the same direction. Instead of having borrowed between three and four hundred millions of dollars upon Government bonds and as much more upon other securities, we might have obtained an additional hundred million, and at so much lower rates of interest that our total annual payments for the use of European capital would not be larger than they are at present. But to obtain the use of eight hundred millions of foreign capital for the same interest that we are now paying for seven hundred millions, we must enlarge and improve all the channels of trade between us and Europe, reduce our tariff, increase by all means travel and traffic on the Atlantic, scatter broadcast over the world information regarding our boundless resources, and we must endeavor earnestly and persistently to inspire foreign capitalists with greater confidence in American securities generally.

The City Chamberlain.

Mr. SWEENEY, the City Chamberlain, has published a reply to the letter of the Citizens' Association, which appeared in our columns last week. In that letter it was asserted that Mr. SWEENEY receives the sum of $193,000 a year for performing the duties of his office,—which, the *Tribune* remarked, were "nothing." It is upon this hint that Mr. SWEENEY speaks. He protests that it is doing him the grossest injustice to say that he "does nothing;" and he thus sums up the actual duties of his office:

> "The City Chamberlain is the treasurer of the public moneys, and responsible himself for their safe keeping. I give to the City and State $450,000 security, and my deputy $200,000. *I keep the accounts* of the City and County funds which come to my hands—each appropriation by itself, and I am charged with the duty of *paying the public debt, and the interest as it accrues*, and, as all know who hold any city securities, *draw my own checks* for these purposes—sometimes as many as three thousand at a time. I furnish *weekly statements* to the Comptroller of all moneys received and disbursed under each appropriation—my office and that of the Comptroller operating as mutual checks on each other, and guarding against irregular payments or loss of the public moneys. Besides, *I am City and County paymaster*, paying all the public employes, except officials appointed by ordinance, who are paid by warrants. I am, in addition, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, where I have important and responsible duties to discharge. I employ *five assistants* besides my deputy, some of whom are paid large salaries, their duties being arduous and responsible."

Here, then, is a full enumeration of the Chamberlain's duties. Without raising any question as to their arduous and exhausting character, we beg to ask whether they are not rather *over paid* at the rate of $193,000 a year? Mr. SWEENEY does not deny that he receives that amount; he only attempts to show that he *earns* it. This we beg leave to doubt. No man can earn such a sum of money as that, in any position, in one year.

Mr. SWEENEY says, moreover, that all the clerks, deputies and other employes, as well as the office rent, of his office, are paid by the banks with which he deposits the City money. Not a dollar of it comes out of his pocket. This magnificent salary of $193,000 is untouched!

The simple truth is, this immense sum of money—amounting to about $200,000 a year,—is divided up among the public personages and politicians whose influence is required to prevent any change of the law,—and to secure the appointment for the person they may select to fill it. One man is not allowed to pocket it all, by any means. It is by far too rich a placer to be monopolized by a single officer. Comptroller CONNOLLY writes a very strong puff of Mr. SWEENEY, testifying to the invaluable character of his services, and certifying that he does not think he gets a dollar too much salary for them! Unless we have been very much misinformed, the Comptroller had a voice in the distribution of this snug little sum, of which he was to take part in making Mr. SWEENEY the official custodian. And his confirmation by the Common Council, moreover, drew upon it somewhat largely also.

The whole thing is an imposition of the most shameless character. And if we could ever get a Legislature which cared anything about economy in the expenditure of public money, the law which maintains it would be speedily repealed.

The Alabama Claims.

Lord STANLEY, in his speech at Manchester, referred to the controversy between England and the United States concerning the *Alabama* claims. His remarks, so far as we can judge from the Cable dispatch, were sufficiently friendly in their spirit; but he rather intimates that negotiations are, for the moment, at a stand-still. Unless we have mistaken the course of the correspondence between the two Governments, this is by no means the case. Mr. SEWARD's last letter of Aug. 12, which, by the way, has not yet been submitted to Parliament, nor, so far as we have observed, copied into the London newspapers, virtually *accepted the offer of arbitration* as made by the English Government.

Earl RUSSELL, as will be remembered, originally refused to submit the question to arbitration at all, taking the ground that England could never allow her good faith in the enforcement of her own laws to be called in question. But very soon after the change of Ministry, Lord STANLEY, the new Foreign Secretary, renewed the offer of arbitration,—proposing to submit to a mixed Commission the question of the liability of the British Government for the losses caused to American Commerce by the depredations of the Confederate cruisers,—the *Alabama* and others.

To this Mr. SEWARD replied that the United States would expect to refer the *whole controversy*, just as it stands in the correspondence between the two Governments, "without imposing restrictions, conditions or limitations upon the umpire." Lord STANLEY, in his dispatch of March 9, said that this would involve the submission to the arbiter of the question, whether Great Britain was or was not justified in recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent power:—and he could not consent to this. But he went on, in the same dispatch, thus to state the real question at issue:

> "The real matter at issue between the two Governments, when kept apart from collateral considerations, is *whether*, in the matter connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, *the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens.*"

This was the "plain and simple question" which Lord STANLEY said his Government proposed to submit to arbitration. Mr. SEWARD's reply to this letter has not, so far as we are aware, been published on the other side. The following is the important part of it:

> WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1867.
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> * * The President considers these terms, [quoted above] to be at once *comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late rebellion*, which have been the subject of complaint on the part of this Government. But the United States Government, in this view, would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter, that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents and subjects, toward the United States in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, as they occured during the rebellion, *are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of.*

This is substantially an acceptance of arbitration as proposed by Lord STANLEY. The question to be submitted to the decision of the arbiter relates solely to the depredations of the Confederate vessels upon our commerce;—the only point to be decided would be the liability of the British Government—the "*moral responsibility*" of that Government,—to make good these losses. Mr. SEWARD does not ask that the recognition of the rebels as belligerents shall be submitted *per se* to the arbiter for decision; he only claims the right to present that act as *among* those acts which establish the "moral responsibility" alleged against the British Government. It is not a point to be decided; but only part of the *argument* to be employed in the case.

We are somewhat curious to see how this proposition will be met. It seems to us that it ought to lead to the prompt submission of the whole controversy to arbitration. It certainly is for Lord STANLEY to make the next move.

MINOR TOPICS.

Congress has sent a committee to inquire whether Maryland has a State Government "Republican in form," or not. The "inquiry" in the case is a mere sham. What the committee intend to do is, to decide what *is* a "Republican form of Government,"—not on any evidence of facts, but according to their own ideas; and then Congress is expected to apply the rule which they will thus lay down, to all the States in succession. Last year it was held that the Government of Connecticut was not "Republican," and probably this year Ohio will fall under the same condemnation. It would be rather curious if Congress should discover that there were only three or four "Republican" States in the Union. Where would it find its authority to reconstruct all the rest?

The *Nation* is a very able and interesting journal, but it seems to have very curious notions concerning the functions intended to be served under our form of government by a written constitution. In speaking of the suffrage as involved in the late elections it says, "why not settle this whole question of impartial suffrage at the North, *either* by a constitutional amendment *or a general law*—whichever be deemed most advisable?" Not the slightest account made of any constitutional difficulties,—not the least hint that possibly Congress may not have power, under the Constitution, to pass such a "general law!" Does the *Nation* really regard the Constitution as absolutely dead—as entitled to neither respect nor weight in the affairs of the Government? Has the war so completely set it aside that Congress may do anything by a "general law," which it may deem "advisable?"

Postmaster KELLEY is making prompt practical use of his observations in Europe. He is introducing a good many reforms in the detail of his administration; among them is said to be that of putting the carriers and other employes of the Department in uniform. It is curious to see how gradually and steadily our people conform to the usages of the rest of the world, in spite of prejudice. Twenty years ago, when it was first proposed to put the Police in uniform, as great an outcry was raised as if the free institutions of the country were about to be overthrown. The idea of putting a free American citizen *in livery!* Nothing so monstrous had ever been heard of before. But now we have not only the Police, but railroad employes, and we soon shall have the Post-office officials, in uniform,—and everybody very properly regards it as a great improvement. It is always useful to be able to identify any public officer whose services may be required; and this is precisely what a uniform enables us to do.

We did a good deal of growling last Spring about our City pavements,—insisting that, while the authorities were repaving the principal streets, they should, at all events, give a fair trial to some of the many new inventions which have been found to work so well in other cities. We are glad to see that something in this direction has at last been accomplished. The Nicolson pavement is being laid down in Mercer, in Nassau, in Pearl and in several other streets, so that it will be fairly and fully tried. We still think it would be very desirable to put it down in some of the up-town streets, where the carriages mostly used are light, and where it is highly desirable to avoid the noise of the stone pavements as much as possible. But the experiments already in progress will be of very great service. The Nicolson pavement is universally conceded to be the best in use, and the only question about it is in regard to its durability. It is smooth, noiseless and free from dust.

One of our weekly journals "confesses" that it is in favor of having some post in the United States service in which a man's sole business will be to "do his duty, and his sole reward the approval of his countrymen and his conscience." If our contemporary will look round a little, he will see plenty of such places and plenty of candidates for them. Isn't Ex-Mayor WOOD trying very hard to be Mayor again,—and does anybody suspect him of any other motives than the approval of his "conscience and countrymen?" Look at the worthy gentlemen just nominated in the rural districts for the Legislature;—look at the noble army of applicants for office at Washington—men who, having been long in the whisky business, now want to "rise," and get larger opportunities of "doing their duty," and getting the rewards thereof. Possibly their ambition may grow by what it feeds on; they may want *other* rewards after awhile,—but to start with, they will be content with these. Office, like virtue, is "its own reward" with them. They manage somehow to make it pay.

We are rather glad to see Parson BROWNLOW's bid for the Senatorship, and hope he will be elected. He does infinite mischief as Executive of Tennessee—he will do none as Senator at Washington. Supreme where he is now, in Washington his eccentricities will be toned down, and he will be forced to trot in the traces. Besides, BROWNLOW is a man who has "claims"—claims on the party, on the people, on the universe generally. Men with claims have to be disposed of somehow, and the only question is, "how," most expediently and with the least discomfort. He is an elephant drawn in the lottery, and what shall be done with him is the question of the hour. He has himself proposed the best solution, and we trust it will be gratefully accepted.

With the latter days of October, the summering of most New-Yorkers ends; and citizens who have been resolutely sniffing country air and sea breezes, or sipping mineral waters through the season, will have the luxury of getting back to the comforts of city life. They will return to good beds and good larders. For it is a notorious fact that while in imagination the rural delights of the dairy cheese, the new-laid eggs, the pat of fresh butter, the ripest, just-plucked fruits, and all the other products of orchard, field and farm, are very vivid, yet, as a fact, all these delicacies are usually carried at once to the nearest city to be sold for filthy lucre. It is, save in exceptional cases, the second quality of country products that one gets, unless by much effort, in Westchester County or on the Jersey seaboard, while the first goes to Fulton or Washington Market. As all roads run to Rome, so all "milk-routes" and poultry-trains and fruit-trains, and all supplies of country produce generally, converge on the great City. Miss MARTINEAU, when her London friends called in upon her during her dairy-farming experiments, was quite mortified at not being able to give her guests a tolerable meal of meat, vegetables, and so on, because all the best in the neighborhood had been sent for those friends to eat at their city home. Let our citizens who come back to pavements and unsavory odors at least remember, that all of the country that can be packed and forwarded will be daily sent to New-York for them.

With an unusual frankness the *Pall-Mall Gazette* discourses on the "Respectability of Continental Life." The subject chosen is the superiority of the poorer classes of Continental Europe over those of England, in comfort, in manners and in the degree and mode in which they enjoy life. This superiority exists, the *Gazette* avers, in London, Norway, Germany, Switzerland and the North of Italy; and a variety of reasons are assigned for the difference, chief among which is that "the communities have never, as with us, outgrown their Governmental institutions." Another cause, more lightly alluded to by the *Gazette*, deserves a good deal more weight. The poorer classes in England lack the element of domesticity in their enjoyments; their wives and children do not share enough in them; they get crazy drunk alone or with fellow workmen, while Germans have their children with them singing and sipping. *Punch* used to give sample "Bits from the Mining Districts," to deter emigration. One picture represented a man abusing his wife for giving the pint of milk to "the child" instead of to the "bull pup." The artist was LEECH, and he took his models not from Australia, but from his surroundings, in London.

We notice that the Washington correspondents are to be "dined" by the proprietors of Willard's. We hope they will have a good time of it. Meantime couldn't they occupy a portion of their time usefully in devising some means for getting a little truth into their dispatches now and then—or rather for avoiding such a steady, uninterrupted stream of inventions and contradictions day after day? They may not be aware of it, but it is true that the public at large is losing all faith in the dispatches from Washington. Nothing any longer commands confidence. People read them from curiosity, but they place no reliance in them. If correspondents would be a little less anxious to get ahead of each other with sensational stories, and a little more anxious to *verify* their stories before they send them, they would render much better service to all concerned.

SMITH ELY, Jr., has been renominated by the Democrats for Supervisor. How it happened we have'nt the slightest idea. He has been a member of the Board for seven years, and has caused them a good deal of trouble by making awkward inquiries about the expenditure of money. They have generally succeeded, however, in getting the better of him, so that he does not do them any essential damage. We hope the Legislature will abolish the Board next Winter,—for it is an utter and complete excrescence. There is nothing connected with the government of the City and County of New-York, (they are both one,) which could not be better done without this Board than with it. But if it is not abolished, it will be some comfort to have such a man as Mr. ELY a member of it.

Our courts have been occupied lately with another of those pleasant little controversies known as breaches of promise. An elderly matron—forty or forty-five—sued a man still older, claiming that he had damaged her by not fulfilling his promise to marry her. Probably the damages were actually less than they would have been if he had kept his word:—the jury evidently had some such idea, as they failed to agree. It is curious how much less evidence is required to establish a marriage contract, which is to last for life and make one and probably both of the parties intensely miserable, than to establish the purchase and sale of a horse or a cow. A contract of that sort, that needs to be enforced by law, would be a good deal better broken than kept; and a woman who escapes being married under such circumstances, would be much better employed in returning thanks for her deliverance, than in suing for damages.

Speaker Colfax on the Political Situation.

Speaker COLFAX closed at Madison, Iowa, on the 17th inst., a series of four appointments in that State.

Referring to the sacrifices by which the Union had been saved, he declared that the Republican Party did not ask indemnity for the past, but security for the future; that loyal men should rule the States that loyal blood had saved. He protested against the restoration of power to those who had used it to destroy the country; against again putting into the hands of unpunished assassins the dagger with which they struck at the nation's life; against putting in places of trust in the councils of the nation those who had plotted its ruin. In speaking of Congress, he declared in emphatic terms that it would meet at the appointed time, whoever and whatever might oppose, and if it was found that the laws could not be enforced and the policy of Congress carried out, the remedy of impeachment would be resorted to. He paid an eloquent tribute to STANTON, TERRY, SHERIDAN and SICKLES, and devoted some time to showing how recreant the Democratic Party was to the principles it had originally professed.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 20.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

A letter received here from Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, states that he has expressed no opinion regarding the impeachment of the President outside of the Committee room; and that no one has any authority from him to promise that he will vote either for or against reporting articles of impeachment. This statement sets at rest the many unfounded rumors which have been published recently to the effect that Mr. WILSON had announced a change of opinion on this subject. The same remarks apply to Judge CHURCHILL'S position on this matter.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The intimate friends of the President assert that he denies the correctness of the language attributed to him by his Boston organ, to wit: that he would forcibly resist Congress in case the latter passed an act suspending him from office before trial.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Great interest is manifested here in regard to the approaching election in New-York. The Democrats are very confident of carrying the State, but their estimates, which, ten days ago, were for thirty to forty thousand majority, have suddenly been reduced to fifteen or twenty thousand. On the other hand, the Republicans have plucked up courage wonderfully within the past week, and feel confident of carrying the State. The consolidation of the party in New-York, the great meeting at the Cooper Institute, and the active work being done in the State are looked upon as very encouraging signs in the campaign. The limited registry in New-York, thus far, is also attracting attention, and it is generally looked upon as foretelling large Democratic losses as compared with last year's vote.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. FENTON.

Gov. FENTON arrived here yesterday, speedily transacted some business relating to the New-York State claims with the Government, and left this evening for Albany. He was accompanied by Gen. MERRITT, of his Staff.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee on Maryland affairs examined but one witness yesterday. Contrary to expectation, it is probable that there will be considerable testimony taken in this case. The subject is of such wide scope, and is likewise so novel in its character, that it is difficult to fix any decided plan for the investigation, and it is therefore likely to include much that is irrelevant or that bears upon side issues merely. About a dozen witnesses have thus far been summoned.

THE FRAZER-TRENHOLM CASE.

Judge REDFIELD, of Vermont, the special agent of the Government in the Frazer-Trenholm case, will sail for England on Wednesday next for the purpose of effecting the settlement of the affairs involved. The basis of settlement has been agreed upon between the Government and the American partners of the firm.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Congressman STEWART and JAS. U. ORVIS, Esq., President of the Ninth National Bank of New-York.

POLITICAL MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Declaration of the President Regarding the Cabinet—No Changes to be Made—The Assaults on Secretary McCulloch.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867.

The President declared yesterday, in conversation, that he not only saw no necessity for changing his Cabinet, but *he did not intend to change it*. This declaration, of course, was not intended to include the War Office, which will soon be the subject of an Executive and Legislative imbroglio, if all signs do not fail. This announcement is somewhat more important than usual, considering the circumstances. Ordinarily, what Mr. JOHNSON might say on this subject would scarcely be worth mention, but in view of the late elections, and the pressure which has been brought to bear upon him to change his Cabinet in response thereto, such a positive statement assumes importance. There has been a time within the past sixty days when Mr. JOHNSON'S attitude was such, and the givings out from the Executive Mansion were so ominous, that the best-informed people here, including certain high civil and military officers, believed that, with the stimulus of a favorable result to the elections, the President would not only change his Cabinet, but do it in the interests of the party, or rather the clique, which has been urging forcible resistance to the measures of Congress which the Executive does not approve. But so long as the present Cabinet is retained, the public accept it as indicative of a desire to avoid a conflict.

The pressure for the removal of certain Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Secretary of the Treasury, develops some queer operations. In Mr. McCULLOCH'S case the demand for his removal, as well as the demand for the abolition of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, comes almost entirely from Democratic office-holders and office-seekers. I do not know of a so-called Radical or Republican who has joined in that movement. For the past two weeks there have been scores of these men here. Their great point of attack is with the President, and it has always been a matter of active comment as well as of regret that he should receive these men so readily and listen to their representations so attentively. They go to him and charge the Secretary of the Treasury with being hostile to his administration because he refuses to accede to their demands. The President hears them, talks to them in his usual unguarded manner, and they build upon such interviews the statements that they have the President at their back. A member of the Cabinet, a short time since, when spoken to by a gentleman, who said he deplored this readiness of the President to listen to the stories of Tom, Dick and Harry about members of the Cabinet, said, in mitigation of the fact, that a man of Mr. JOHNSON'S peculiar temperament, who had been assailed and denounced so fiercely and so long, naturally craved sympathy and flattery, and that as these men always brought such adjuncts to their aid the President heard them with, perhaps, more courtesy than they deserved. Possibly this may be one reason why he asks Mr. McCULLOCH to answer the arguments and statements made against the management of the Treasury by one of that gentleman's own clerks, of which we had a notable example when HILLYER was here. The impudence of that thing was sublime. When the Secretary of the Treasury is nervously anxious with regard to the collection of the revenue, and it is important that every officer should be at his post and heartily aid him in his efforts, this man leaves his position, comes here and spends several days in endeavoring to break down one of the very appliances which the Secretary is using to collect the revenue. The audacity of the thing would not be quite so flagrant, if this office-holder had any proposition of importance to suggest as a substitute, or if he were an officer who derived his official powers by and with consent of the Senate; but being simply a detective or clerk, whose appointment vests in the Secretary himself, his effrontery is only equaled by that of MESSMORE in refusing to resign when offered the opportunity.

The revenue receipts continue at the low figure of about a quarter of a million per day or less than ten millions per month. As business is rapidly looking up in all parts of the country, this steady decline in the revenue is a sad commentary on the integrity of the revenue officials, for it is not claimed that the system is not sufficiently vigorous if it be fully enforced.

CYMON.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera—The New Opera, "Don Bucefalo."

The production, for the first time in this country, of CAGNONI'S opera *bouffa*, "Don Bucefalo," imparted more than ordinary interest to the fourteenth subscription night of the present series. All the habitual frequenters of the opera were present, and the Academy was otherwise filled with a distinguished and handsome audience. The performance was a remarkably good one, although the work performed cannot be classed as an entirely inspiring labor. The motive of "Don Bucefalo" appears to be the ridicule of the vanity of amateur singers, and the prominent members of the score are devoted to a burlesque of voices and instruments. As all CAGNONI'S predecessors have striven to show how much pleasure might be derived from a harmonious arrangement of sounds, that composer's ambition would seem to have been to exhibit how much downright fun was to be extracted from a confusion of musical notes. The result is a lyrical farce, in which melody is the text and theme of all the fun. The best effect which might have been produced by a clever working out of this idea, is lost for want of a contrast personage, in the story and among the characters. *Don Bucefalo*, who is represented as a composer and agent searching for talent among a village full of vain peasants, is himself nothing else than an amateur, and in scenes where the pictured distraction of a nice ear at the vile village chorus might have afforded most amusement, his own extravagant ways rather pall, by over-feeding, the humor of the situation. So much for the main idea; the love story which is worked out in addition is feeble and scarcely interesting. However, such as it is, here it is: The best voice that *Don Bucefalo* finds among the villagers, to whom the audience is introduced, belongs to *Rosa*, the belle of the place, who, supposing herself a soldier's widow, entertains a flirtation with a couple of lovers—*Count Belprato*, handsome and rich, and *Don Marco*, old and gouty. Her husband, however, comes to life at an early stage of the play, and after packing off his rivals, proceeds to suppress the musical mania which has possessed his wife and all the village, to the ruin of *Don Bucefalo's* hopes. This slender tale is illustrated by music quite as fragile; music, in fact, which appears to be altogether secondary to the situation. The composer does not seem, indeed, to have been able to master the humor suggested by the librettist, and especially in the incident of a mock orchestral rehearsal, in the third act, falls below anticipation. The climaxes of the opera are weak also, and the unsatisfactory character of the culminating ensemble appears to have been appreciated by Mr. MARETZEK, for he has introduced, as a finale to the opera, MAURICE STRAKOSCH'S waltz aria, composed for ADELINA PATTI, and which Senora PERALTA, to whom it falls, expressed and assisted with such a wealth of ornamentation as to bring down the curtain upon the only genuine outburst of applause heard during the performance. The leading airs sound more like melodious recitatives than properly constructed melodies, although the "Sei Rosa Felice" and "Oh! se Potessi," with which *Rosa* is introduced, sang with less than her usual interest by Senora PERALTA, are certainly almost brilliant. The *Count's* love song, "Come questo core," begins almost dirge-like, yet it warms into something resembling an expression of sentiment, and is supplied with the requisite number of andantino sighs. His duett with *Rosa* in the last act, "Il mio duol," however, is admirably tender and lover-like. Both were delivered by Sig. BARAGLI as he has rarely delivered anything. A more piquant and sprightly *Agatha* than Mme. TESTA could not be wished, nor more pointed singing be desired than the single solo vouchsafed to her part, "Il mio destino." *Agatha* is but a side character in the story,—one of the ambitious village girls; but as Mme. TESTA represents it, the opera could illy spare her. The small part of *Don Marco* is given with a true artist's judgment by Sig. ORLANDINI; and in the amusing piece of "rehearsed" vocalism, that superb singer narrowly escaped an *encore*. All the work of the opera, however, centres in *Don Bucefalo*, and of course Sig. RONCONI disappointed no one as far as his personal efforts were concerned. RONCONI is a veritable operatic Proteus. Every character (we were almost going to say, too, every music) seems to suit him. He was as bustling and full of vigorous life in the part of the conceited musician as we have already known him. RONCONI, indeed, has rarely been heard or seen in anything with such entirely humorous effect as the finale of act first, where each ambitious singer tries the capacity of his and her voice to the maestro's despair, in the brief scene of the composer while his "muse" is upon him, in the second act; in the entirely comical band rehearsal of the closing scene, he is also excessively entertaining. Sig. TESTA, in the insignificant duty of the missing husband, instead of sinking to the level of his part, like a true artist, lifted it to his own. The opera depends greatly upon a good chorus, and it is grateful to have to say that the manner in which the whole of the choral music was sung at the Academy was a credit to the singers and to their manager. The orchestra, too, was happily directed by Mr. CARL BERGMAN, and was faultless—even in its imitations of discord—from beginning to end. The entire performance indeed passed off well, and what fault there is to be found with "Don Bucefalo" is certainly not to be laid at the door of anybody engaged in its representation, if we except Senora PERALTA, who was undoubtedly too cold and reserved in a part that demands the greatest vivacity. There was a recall at the end of the first act, the only act which possessed a culmination calculated to arouse an audience sufficiently to bestow such an honor. "Don Bucefalo" was announced for repetition this evening, but the unexpected indisposition of Senora PERALTA compels a change in the programme of the week. On Monday, therefore, "Don Giovanni" will be given, and on Tuesday "Il Trovatore," in both of which Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will appear.

German Drama—Brunhild.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK appeared on Saturday evening as the heroine of GEIBEL'S tragedy, "Brunhild." Very German is the worst as well as the best description that can be given of this piece, which abounds in absurdity and scenes of questionable taste. GEIBEL'S *Brunhild* is not the heroic Queen who made such sad havoc upon the enemies of her throne after the death of her husband and son, that, when she was captured, no previously devised torture was thought terrible enough for her, and so she was tied to her charger's tail and dragged to death. The *Brunhild* of the drama is a maiden monarch of another stripe. Despising the puny courtiers about her, this amiable virgin, who was a full-blooded warrior, well versed in the arts and practices of war, decreed that he alone should win her hand who could subdue and unhorse her in open tournament. Upon this the gods, those convenient old powers, declared that she should remain unconquered until *Seigfreid* the Bold and the Handsome came along. As *Seigfried* was married, of course *Brunhild* though she could have no desire for her, and she was safe for a long life in her own way. But the order of the gods did not altogether suit *King Gunther, Seigfreid's* brother, who had become very desperately enamored of the virgin warrior. He demanded her hand, and was invited to the inevitable combat for it. This style of courtship among the ancients cannot be too highly commended, and might be imitated now with good results. All the hard blows came before marriage, and there was no contest for superiority, and consequently no wrangling and discontentedness after the connubial bow was fastened. *Gunther*, however, feeling no confidence in his own powers, and remembering the ordination of the gods, got his brother to take his place in the tournament disguised in the royal armor, and, of course, won his bride by that scurvy trick. All of this interesting prelude is related at dreary length in the opening scene of the play; what follows is the delineation of *Brunhild's* hatred of her husband for reasons which she cannot fathom, but which the intelligent auditor readily comprehends. It appears, too, that an irresistable love for her husband's brother has grown in her breast, with a corresponding aversion for the latter's girlish wife. A sort of timid jealousy of *Brunhild*, also, stirs the gentle pulses of the modest *Chriemhild*, and these sentiments, which have a culmination in the third act of the play, when the two women meet, bring about its only really effective tableau. In this scene indelicate revelations are made also of other offices which *Seigfreid* has performed for his kingly brother, and the disclosures light fires of vengeance in *Brunhild's* breast, which increase to the ultimate destruction of *Seigfried* first, and of herself, in a fit of remorse, afterward. This is the piece which was played at the Academy on Saturday; the third and last act have exciting climaxes, but all the rest is little more than so many long scenes of turgid oratory and statements, exchanged between minor characters, of events that might have been interesting if acted, but as related are scarcely endurable. The great sin of German dramatists, however, exists in the fact that the people in their plays do too little, and talk too much of what they have done. The acting of several Mlle. Janauscheks would not make "Brunhild" a popular play, and it required the utmost interest in the one on Saturday, to make the representation endurable. Absolutely graceful elocution marked the earlier acts, wherein the newly-wedded *Brunhild* is presented brooding over her unexpected marital subjugation; and only in a momentary outburst of maiden self-will, in which the action and speech is gunpowdery, did Mlle. JANAUSCHEK have an opportunity, until the *finale* of act third, to exhibit those powers of fiery declamation in which she excels. The whole scene, in this act, though utterly absurd, is magnificent in its effect, for the wild power with which it is worked up. Miss SINGER represented that incarnation of rude virtue, *Chriemhild*, with commendable restraints, and Mr. SCHERENBERG declaimed with spirit, at least, if he did not act with spirit, the part of the much-sought *Seigfried*. The rest were very mild of speech and manner. On Thursday evening Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is to appear as *Adrienne Lecouvrier*.

Miscellaneous Musical and Theatrical Matters.

There is seldom a concert at Steinway Hall in which the programme does not contain some specially interesting feature. The concert of Thursday last found no exception to this rule, but was rather an example of it. It may be unnecessary to give any detailed account of Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER'S remarkable performances, which made the piano monarch among the instruments of the night; nor is it perhaps needful to do more than mention TARTINI'S fantastic "Trille du diable," and connect CARL ROSA'S name with it as interpreter, to sufficiently describe one of the most consummate performances which that superb master of violin technics has yet given. The *début* of Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY which occurred at this concert, however, demands a larger recognition. Coming from a musical family whose representative has long directed the operatic tastes of London, Mme. LUMLEY comes before us with a talent assured and a reputation already made. She sang the great cavatina of "La Favorita" and ARDACE'S wonderful aria from "Semeramide," displaying the full powers of a contralto voice, at once very sweet, of much more than average strength, and a clear facility for embellishment. Mme. LUMLEY'S tact is most excellent also, and her expression eminently fits her for operatic singing: with the audience her success was instantaneous, and after each number the *debutante* was honored with more than the ordinary number of recalls. The performance of the overture to "Mignon," by THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, was much better than the thing performed. The presiding spirit of the composition is a very dull spirit to the general auditor, although to the enthusiast it may be musically pure and all that. The third Sunday concert, which took place last evening, was but a duplicate in attendance and enthusiasm of the previous one. SCHUBERT'S symphony sonate for the piano, written for the orchestra by KARL KLAUSER, and zealously performed by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' devoted band, was one of the remarkable things of the programme. Nothing more original, characteristic and beautiful ever came from the untiring pen of SCHUBERT; but it is an open question if KLAUSER assisted him to popular appreciation by what he has done with this piece. From Mme. ROSA the audience last night had an aria from BACH, with violoncello obligato by Mr. BERGNER, and GABRIEL'S song, "When the Pale, Pale Moon," both of which were redemanded. DE MEYER was heard at pleasant work in his familiar "Nocturne" and fantasia on "Lucia," and Mr. HENNING pleased greatly with his performance of GOLTERMAN'S concerto for the violoncello in A Minor.

The first concert of the New-York and Brooklyn Conservatory of Music for the present year is announced for Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., at the hall of the Conservatory, No. 825 Broadway; and a second concert is advertised to take place at the Brooklyn Athenæum on the 29th. Besides the members of the Conservatory, who will take part in both, at the latter entertainment Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON are named to assist in the programme. The institution which gives this concert comprises a school for musical instruction, with special facilities, and, as set forth in its circular, "the cultivation of true musical taste; and by affording frequent opportunities of hearing the best musical works performed by artists of high talent, to familiarize the pupils with such productions, and their correct performance, so that pupils shall not become merely players and singers, but thorough musicians, the method of instruction being intended to excite emulation and impart that self-reliance and confidence without which natural talent will remain obscure." The circular also states that every two weeks a *matinée* and musical *soirée* will be given, at which classical music will be performed by the best artists, and the pupils will also be performers. The Conservatory is modeled in all respects after similar institutions in Europe, where they have been the nurseries of the best musicians, and are authorities in musical art. The very excellent system of instruction and the advantage of having among the faculty of directors and instructors some of the very best talent now in the City, is warrant sufficient for the friends of the institute predicting for it a brilliant success, which its past record (and it has been in operation under different names for some years) further justifies. Certainly no pains or expense have been spared by the gentlemen having the direction of the enterprise to make it worthy of public attention and patronage.

The changes in the programmes at the various theatres for the current week, bring to Wallack's Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who is to make his first appearance to-night in "Still Waters Run Deep;"—a *debutante* is to be introduced, also, at the New-York Theatre, and Miss FANNY B. PRICE, who is announced to make her first appearance there, will produce a new version of MOSENTHAL'S play of "Deborah." Mrs. JULIA DEAN is to appear, this evening, at the Broadway, in a version of that piece. There will be a couple of *debutantes* in the ballet at Niblo's, to-night, in the persons of Mlle. LOUISE BILLON and Mons. VON HAMME, and on the same occasion, a march by 150 children will be introduced in the third act. At the Fifth-avenue Opera House the two popular burlesques, "Cinderella" and "Fra Diavalo," will be substituted for last week's programme. Two new riders from Paris are to make their *début* in America at Mr. LENT'S Circus, in Fourteenth-street, this evening.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S engagement has been prolonged another week at the Olympic, as much, we suppose, to satisfy the still unsatisfied public desire to see his "Rip Van Winkle," as to give scenic artists time to complete the beautiful pictures that are to illustrate the "Midsummer Night's Dream"—which is now announced for production on the 28th.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Kings County Nominations.

The City and County tickets of both parties in Brooklyn and Kings County are complete, and, although there is a possibility of a few changes, the contest will in all probability be fought on the following basis:

REPUBLICAN.

Mayor	A. M. Bliss.
Justice	John Q. Adams.
Justice	Benj. F. Morehouse.
Justice	Anthony Walters.
Register	Charles Schurig.
County Clerk	F. B. Stryker.
County Judge	Wm. A. Coit.
Coroner	Elias Lynch.
Superintendent of the Poor	Joseph Atterbrandt.

DEMOCRATIC.

Mayor	Martin Kalbfleisch.
Justice	John Delmar.
Justice	T. M. Reilley.
Justice	Z. Voorhees.
Justice	T. C. Eames.
Register	Hugh McLaughlin.
County Clerk	John J. White.
County Judge	James Troy.
Coroner	Michael Slattery.
Superintendent of the Poor	John Scott.
Senator, Second District	J. E. Pierce.
Senator, Third District	H. C. Murphy.

The Republican nominations for Register and County Clerk are in accordance with the original slate, which, up to the meeting of the Convention was believed to be broken. Compromises looking to the nomination of Mayor BOOTH for Register, and a transfer of Major SCHURIG'S name to the County Clerkship were arranged, but at the last moment the arrangement was set aside.

Major SCHURIG, the nominee for Register, is a citizen of the First Ward of Brooklyn, and an active member of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, of which he is a Captain. He served with gallantry through the war and lost an arm in the service. He was promoted in his regiment and brevetted Major by the General Government. The Germans count up some 6,000 in the county, and although as a body they are identified with neither of the great parties, it is believed that they will rally with unusual unanimity about their fellow-countryman.

Mr. F. B. STRYKER, the candidate for County Clerk, is an old and highly esteemed citizen of Brooklyn, and has held various offices of trust and emolument in the city.

The Senatorial nominations of the Republican Party are not yet made; the Democrats have renominated Senator MURPHY and Mr. JAMES E. PIERCE, a lawyer of this city.

Republican Assembly Nomination.

At a meeting of the (Conservative) Union Assembly Convention of the Eighteenth District, held on Saturday evening, Capt. SAMUEL M. COX was nominated for member of Assembly.

Phil. Sheridan Council No. 29.

A public meeting of this Council will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Shakspeare Hotel, Frankfort-street, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the Syracuse Convention. Addresses will be delivered by Gens. JOHN H. FOSTER, C. H. VAN WYCKE, Col. ETHAN ALLEN and others.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Extent of the Drougth—The Recent Elections—Conventions in Chicago.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1867.

We are in the midst of a glorious Indian Summer out here in the West, just now. But a note of complaint comes from our farmers, who have been unable to plow and to put in their Fall grain. The long-continued drouth has dried up and baked the earth to such an extent as to render plowing impracticable. The Fall grass has failed, and vegetation generally presents a yellow, melancholy, burnt appearance. We have hot had one-third of the usual quantity of rain since last May. There have been showers—some pretty copious ones—but no long generous rains, such as are required to wet the earth down to the "roots of things." And it is too late now to remedy the matter. The injury is done and can't be mended this season.

POLITICAL.

That the Republicans in this section were somewhat astounded by the result of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio, it would be folly to deny. They expected better things of both, and are now in a quandary as to the causes of the adverse result. Iowa has done better, and rather disappointed the Republican leaders the other way. The Republicans of that State are responsible for the continuance of the prohibitory liquor law of that State; and not only this, but it has proposed to make it still more stringent by including wine and beer as well as spirituous liquors. As a matter of course, it was expected that the Germans would bolt and go for their lager in preference to their political principles, and they did bolt. A "People's Party" was organized, of course for the benefit of the Democrats. But instead of losing, the majority for Governor shows an increase of about 10,000 over Gov. STONE'S vote, and the majority in the Legislature is increased. This result is owing to the great preponderance of the New-York and New-England element in the interior of the State. With such an element in Ohio, instead of the Pennsylvania element, which prevails in the central and southern counties, universal suffrage would have been carried there.

CONVENTIONS.

The present has been a week of conventions in this city. First came the meeting of the Cook County Convention of the Sons of Temperance, which was followed in a few days by that of the Good Templars. Then came the National Convention of Unitarians. This body, which is largely attended from all sections of the North, assembled in the Church of the Messiah on Wednesday. The venerable Dr. HOSMER, President of Antioch College, is in the chair. The annual sermon was preached last evening by Rev. Mr. PUTNAM, of Brooklyn, and was an able one. The Convention is discussing various matters pertaining to the internal interests of the denomination, the home missionary work engaging considerable attention. This body of Christians—liberal Christians, as they term themselves—are quite active here just now, having been moved to new zeal by being excluded from the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association. After the services last evening, the Convention acted on an invitation of the proprietors of the Sherman House, and enjoyed a pleasant reunion.

Politically there was the Republican Convention on Wednesday to nominate county officers. The only active strife was on Treasurer, a position which yields from $20,000 to $25,000 a year. This was secured by Gen. OSBORNE, who defeated the "ring" in the primary elections. Otherwise there is not much interest manifested in the coming election.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The week past has witnessed about the number of crimes and casualities which usually occur in large cities. Fires have been quite frequent, there having been no less than eight in one day. The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court have "presented" the insurance companies as being in criminal complicity with incendiarism, from the fact that they are in the habit of insuring property to from three to eight times its value, thus exciting the cupidity of unprincipled owners, and causing them to fire their own premises.

The arrangements for the great Fair for the benefit of the families of soldiers are progressing quite satisfactorily. There is a necessity for large liberality in this direction, for our people have not redeemed the pledges so often made during the war to take care of the families of those who might fall in battle or be disabled by wounds. The poor widow and fatherless have been, in too many cases, permitted to struggle on in poverty and want, while we have "sympathized" with material aid, quite largely, with the destitute of the South. The latter probably should have been done; but most assuredly the relief of the former should not have been left undone.

Business is quite good, but not heavy. Money, for general purposes, appears to be close, though the banks may have plenty of currency for the speculators. But in comparison with other places, Chicago has nothing to complain of in the way of trade. We feel more and more every day the beneficial results of the extension of the Union Pacific Railroad. We see packages of goods marked for places which a few months ago were unknown to us.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

The Election—The So-called Reaction—The Registry Law.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1867.

Full election returns show that the Republicans have made large gains in almost every part of the State. The so-called reaction, about which the Democratic papers have got so much to say, did not touch Indiana at all; and it is doubtless owing to this fact that our own Copperhead papers rejoice in but very mild strains at the Republican losses in Ohio and Pennsylvania. They are even under the disagreeable necessity of explaining how the Democracy happened to sustain such heavy losses in Indiana, and they say that they are owing solely to the small vote that was polled. This assertion, however, is most disingenuous; for it is well known that a light vote is always favorable to the Democrats; and it is a fact that our Democratic leaders counted firmly on the gains which they would make by the smallness of the vote. Had their expectations been realized, we should, of course, have heard the same enthusiastic Copperhead eulogies addressed to Indiana which Ohio and Pennsylvania have had to bear since the 9th of October.

As it is, the Republican majority in the whole State is between 22,000 and 23,000, larger by nearly 3,000 than our heavy majority in 1864, and by nearly 10,000 than our majority in 1866. The Republicans elected their county tickets in two-thirds of the counties, and ten of the eleven Congressional districts gave Republican majorities, the Second and Fourth being gains.

As for the Presidential nomination, the Indiana Republicans are at this juncture unanimously in favor of Gen. GRANT. The friends of MORTON and COLFAX declare openly that the Fall elections have rendered the prospects of their favorites hopeless, and even the extreme Radicals under JULIAN'S leadership, who have hitherto been bitterly opposed to GRANT, now acquiesce readily in his nomination. Some of the over-zealous friends of our Indiana candidates for the Presidency expected that a Republican defeat in Ohio would improve the chances of the Indiana candidates. They see now that it has hurt their prospects almost as much as those of Messrs. CHASE and WADE.

The friends of Senator MORTON are in hopes that the Indiana delegation at the National Convention will compliment him by casting their votes for him on the first ballot. But I believe the State Convention will instruct them to vote as a unit, first and last, for Gen. GRANT.

The Democrats will hold their State Convention on the 8th of January, and nominate either Congressman HOLMAN or Senator HENDRICKS for Governor. Until lately HOLMAN seemed to have no opposition; but recently the friends of Senator HENDRICKS have discovered that the latter will not be reëlected to the United States Senate in case the next Legislature should be Democratic, and for this reason they are now urging his nomination for Governor, in order to give him the first claims for the Senatorial election. I think they will be successful, and HENDRICKS will be nominated for Governor on the 8th of January. Some of his ardent friends proposed him as a suitable Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but PENDLETON has got the inside track so far as the Western Democracy is concerned, and the vote of Indiana will be given for him unanimously.

Our Registry Law, which was carried into effect for the first time at the October election, proved unfortunately a great nuisance, and might be better called "An Act for keeping legal voters from the polls." It contains a number of clauses which must be changed, and as this cannot be done before 1869 these clauses will doubtless exert a most unfortunate effect upon next year's elections.

The German Republicans of Indiana demand that the State Convention should adopt in its platform a paragraph repudiating the tenets of the temperance party, and in case this should not be done, they threaten dire things. As there are between forty and fifty thousand German voters in the State, this matter is a very serious one, and I hope the State Convention will give it due consideration.

Major-Gen. LEW WALLACE is proposed as a Republican candidate for Governor, and I believe he will prove a formidable competitor for Gov. BAKER, who seemed to have the inside track hitherto. Gen. WALLACE is very popular in the northern and central counties, and the G. A. R. will probably support him in preference to Gov. BAKER.

Business has greatly improved of late, though the prospects of getting a good corn crop proved very delusive. The drouth must have injured the farmers of Indiana to the extent of many millions of dollars. Corn is rapidly rising in our markets, and in consequence, most of our farmers are selling their lean hogs, as it will not pay to fatten them. The excellent wheat crop and success in other branches of agriculture, however, makes up for the loss in corn, and consequently our business men will have better times this Winter than last year.

W. C.

Incontrovertible Facts vs. Mere Assertions.

From the Evening Express.

Much interest has been evinced by thinking and intelligent people in this country regarding the results of the awards at the Paris Exposition. Especially has the musical portion of the public been agitated about the decisions in Class 10—Pianos and musical instruments in general—because competition was extremely close and exciting, from the fact that more than 400 pianos, of the world's most celebrated makers, had been entered for the contest. It was, therefore, highly gratifying for us to know that America has been so signally triumphant in this branch of fine arts.

It will be remembered that for weeks after the announcement of the awards to the successful exhibitors, a fierce newspaper war raged between Messrs. STEINWAY and CHICKERING, and their respective agents all over the country, Messrs. STEINWAY proving by the official certificate of the President and members of the International Jury on musical instruments, that THEY had been unanimously awarded the FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals, distinctly classified *first* and *over* all competitors, while Messrs. CHICKERING on their part persistently advertised that the decoration of the Legion of Honor (which their representative in Paris only obtained upon written application for the same from the French Government) was the highest prize at the Exposition, even going so far as to claim that the said decoration *had been recommended by the Jury and delivered to Mr. Chickering by the Emperor Napoleon in person*, assertions which turned out to be utterly erroneous.

The following official letter from Mr. FETIS, Director of the Royal Conservatoire at Brussels, Member and Official Reporter of the Jury on Musical Instruments (Class 10) at the Paris Exposition, again and finally establishes the fact that the highest prize for Pianos—"the First Grand Gold Medal"—has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS by all the Juries, and that the decoration secured by Mr. CHICKERING is a personal matter, outside of, and without the slightest connection with, the official awards at the Exposition.

TRANSLATION.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Director's Office,
BRUSSELS, September 18, 1867.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons:

In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I have to declare that my position does not permit me to let you know the contents of my report before its official publication, but I cannot refuse to join my declaration to the one of my honorable colleagues of the Jury of Class 10 of the Universal Exposition in Paris, dated July 20, that the *first Gold Medal* for the American Pianos has been given to you by the unanimous vote of this Jury, confirmed by the Second Group Jury, as well as by the Superior Council of the Presidents, (Imperial Commission.)

I declare, furthermore, that neither the Jury of Class 10, nor the SECOND GROUP JURY, nor the Superior Council of Presidents, have asked the decoration of the Legion of Honor for Mr. CHICKERING, as such a demand was not within their province. Accept, gentlemen, my high regards,

The Reporter of Class 10,
FETIS,
Director of the Conservatory of Brussels.

American Weighing Machines.

The Paris *Times* says: In the department of useful machinery, the American Platform Scales may be classed as among the most valuable. They excel all European machines in accuracy, durability and great convenience. Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., of St. Johnsbury, in the State of Vermont, are the principal manufacturers of this class of machines in America, and show us at the Exposition a very large assortment of samples, adapted to every style of weighing, from a letter balance to a machine for weighing loaded railway wagons of 30,000 kilogrammes capacity, proving that they are well entitled to the reputation they have earned, of being the manufacturers of the best weighing machines in the world.

Their manufactory is a most extensive one, giving employment to six hundred workmen, and their machines are adapted to the system of weights of all nations, and sent to all parts of the world. They are almost exclusively used by the American Railways, and by every branch of trade.

There is nothing of the kind in the Exposition to compare with them, either in the number and convenience of the various modifications exhibited, the style of workmanship, or in what is of more importance, their perfect accuracy combined with durability.

The Fairbanks machine evidently is the standard in America, and well deserves to be. It might be adopted here with great benefit to all interested in correct weighing.

The jury for class 53, in which these machines were placed, were unanimous in the opinion as to their superiority, and awarded to the Messrs. FAIRBANKS a silver medal, the highest prize, for this style of machine.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

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Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

If You Want a Good

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.
—*Advertisement.*

We learn that Gen. SHERIDAN is to visit Providence on Tuesday the 21st inst., accompanied by his Staff. He will go by the new and splendid steamer *Bristol*, of the Bristol line, leaving this afternoon from Pier No. 40, North River, at 4 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

"Comparisons are Odorous," says Mrs. Malaprop; but the only odor which defies alike comparison and imitation is the lasting and sense delighting fragrance which exhales from Phalon & Son's new perfume, the Extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

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We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

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Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, having closed his office in Boston, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., for Warts, Wens, Moles, Moth, Freckles, Comedones, (black worms,) and all pimply eruptions and scaly disquemations on the face or other parts of the body, including all cutaneous diseases of the head, inducing loss of hair or premature grayness. No charge for consultation.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

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WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, for twenty years engaged in this department—partly on his own account and partly as Foreign Buyer for the leading Broadway Houses—has recently returned from his FORTY-SECOND VISIT TO EUROPE, and will be prepared to show on TUESDAY, OCT. 22, at No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST., one door from Broadway, his IMPORTATIONS as well as his own MANUFACTURES for the present season in LADIES' CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, SACKS and JACKETS in LYONS VELVET, PLUSH and all the most choice fabrics in WOOLENS, all of which he guarantees are second to none in this country for quality, make or style, and which he is enabled, on account of reduced expenditure in rent, to offer at much lower prices than they are usually sold.

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who have so long patronized him, he simply requests the favor of an inspection on his OPENING DAY, TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

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Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

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A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

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The Most Celebrated Fabricants of UpHOLSTERY goods, lace curtains and linens have been engaged in manufacturing the choice fabrics now open for examination at WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BLACK—TAFTS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 9, at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. THOMAS N. BLACK, of New-York, to Miss MARY, daughter of John M. Tafts, Rahway.

HALL—WHITE.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, in Syracuse, N. Y., in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. George Morgan Hills, Mr. ROBERT L. S. HALL, of New-York City, to Miss CLARA KEEP, daughter of the late Hamilton White, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

ROBINSON—BARKER.—At Albany, on Saturday, Oct. 19, by Rev Dr. Sprague, HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, of this City, to CATHARINE D. BARKER, of the former place.

WHITTREDGE—FOOT.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Samuel J. Rogers, WORTHINGTON WHITTREDGE to EUPHEMIA, eldest daughter of Hon. Samuel A. Foot.

DIED.

CREEVY.—In New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, of yellow fever, ELIZABETH SCOTT, wife of William Creevy, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Scott, of Newark, N. J.

GERRY.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 18, Miss KATE J. GERRY, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HISLOP.—On Saturday, Oct. 19, of disease of the heart, Dr. JOHN G. HISLOP, in the 46th year of his age.

HOWE.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, Oct. 19, of scarlet fever, MARY ELIZA, second daughter of William and Mary W. Howe, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church at 1 o'clock on Monday, 21st inst. Cars leave 27th-st. Depot, New-Haven Railroad, at 11½ A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

MOSS.—On Sunday, Oct. 20, WILLIAM WOODWARD, son of Edward A. and Margaret J. Moss, aged 3 years, 4 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Rapelyea-st., Brooklyn, on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

PRESWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 19, CHRISTOPHER PRESWICK, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 308 De Graw-st., on Monday afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

PENNELL.—At Pennellville, Oswego County, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 18, Mrs. MARY H. PENNELL, widow of Richard Pennell, M. D., aged 60 years.

STARR.—On Sunday, Oct. 20, DANIEL L. STARR, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 60 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

UNIACKE.—At the residence of her father, No. 106 5th-av., on Sunday, Oct. 20, GEORGINA HARRIETTE wife of Robie Uniacke, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., and daughter of E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLINDNESS,
DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,
SORE THROAT,
AND
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
HEAD,
CHEST,
LIVER,
LUNGS
HEART,
AND DIFFICULT RESPIRATION,
CURED BY HIS NEW PROCESS OF ADMINISTRATION AND APPLICATION.
THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN CURED
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This Remedy soon changes the entire appearance and condition of the diseased body; under its influence, the most repulsive objects have been liberated from their misery, and invested with all the attributes of health and beauty. It is not to Cosmetics, and artificial appliances to the skin and complexion that we must depend for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. Let those annoyed with a sallow and rough skin, eyes yellow and dull, complexion disfigured with Blotches, Pimples, Eruptive Sores, &c., hair weak and falling off, teeth discolored, breath offensive, nails rough and irregular, cast aside all frivolous cosmetics, and resort at once to the use of the

RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

with the purpose of purifying and enriching their blood, and resolving away all diseased deposits, they will soon enjoy redolent health, and be favored with such personal charms as nature intended. Parents, when they discover in their children evidences of transmitted disease, should at once give the suffering innocent the RESOLVENT. From six to ten drops of the RESOLVENT in water for children of from one to three years old, once a day, will soon exterminate all seeds of disease. (See Radway's Almanac for 1868.) Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles.) Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists generally.

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MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,18/76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.
We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.
The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.
For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.
These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

WISCONSIN BONDS.
KENOSHA TOWN BONDS,
RACINE TOWN BONDS,
WATERTOWN TOWN BONDS,
FOND DU LAC TOWN BONDS,
SHEBOYGAN TOWN BONDS,
LACROSSE TOWN BONDS,
MILWAUKEE (readjusted) 5 per cent.,
MILWAUKEE (repudiated) aid Beloit Railroad,
MILWAUKEE (repudiated) aid Superior Railroad,
WANTED BY
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

$100,000.
DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS are offered for sale on favorable terms, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. A safe and desirable investment.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.
To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.
By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next.
The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1867.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions at their office for their Seven per Cent. Bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, said bonds having ten years to run.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1867.
THE CERTIFICATES FOR THE 25 PER cent. unissued capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY will be ready for delivery at this office, on and after Monday, 21st inst.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	143⅞	144
Coupon, 1881.....	111⅜	111½	June 7.30........	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62..	103⅝	104½	July 7.30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112	112¼	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119½	—
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅝	109	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118⅝	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109	109¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117½	117¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	106⅝	106⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67..	106⅝	106⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Reg..........	100	100¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	115⅝
10-40 Cou.........	100⅛	100⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

$20,000.
A manufacturing business of a most desirable kind for sale, giving the purchaser exclusive control of a business, the present demands of which will now net $1,000 per week. This is a chance of rare value, and parties who can invest the above capital are invited to call and obtain the full particulars, of FRENCH, BROOKS & CO., No. 614 Broadway, New-York, or address by letter. A personal interview is preferred.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 28, of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock payable on demand.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Bristol Line) have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. from their net earnings, five per cent. payable in cash on demand, and five per cent in stock scrip of the Company. Such scrip represents cash earnings held by the Company as a reserve fund. The transfer-books will be closed on the 12th inst., and be opened on the 15th inst.
H. B. WILBUR, Treasurer,
No. 3 Old State-house, Boston.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Oct. 26.
CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-street, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences Oct. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Six Per Cent. interest paid free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 21st of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT FOR E. HOLMES' BURGLAR Alarm Telegraph for many of the States and large cities is for sale. The success with which this "Alarm" has been introduced in New-York and vicinity, its great popularity, and the large amount of testimony in its favor, render it an unusual opportunity to locate in a well-established, pleasant and profitable business. It can be operated individually or by a stock company. All particulars can be had by applying at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

$10.000 WOULD BE INVESTED IN a good business by a party of experience, energy and business qualifications; answers, to be noticed, must state, (in confidence,) explicitly what is proposed. Address L. M. O., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

A STATIONERY-STORE FOR SALE, with the stock, fixtures and lease; the best retail location in the City; established upward of 19 years. Apply to STORE, Box No. 1,334 Post-office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. TUCKERMAN & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed.)
A. TUCKERMAN,
J. HANUER.
Oct., 1867.
A. TUCKERMAN will remain at the old place, No. 100 Duane-st.

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.
MR. GREENVILLE WINTHROP HAS this day withdrawn from the firm of GREENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.
The undersigned will continue the business of broker in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1867, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va. The cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, Va., to the Cherrystone Light, Va., is twenty-three (23) miles long (more or less.) The conductor consists of (7) seven No. sixteen (16) copper wires and is double armored. The inside armor is of No. 16 wire, laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. 9 galvanized wire, the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile. It was manufactured in Europe, for the Government, during the war. It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lays.
The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.
Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.
Proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for the Purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.
JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster,
Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist., U. S. A.

TEACHERS.

A LATE PROFESSOR IN A UNIVERSITY, graduate and first honorman in classics, honorman in English literature, language and history, &c., of Trinity College, Dublin, and a contributor to literary journals, desires pupils; highest testimonials and references. Address Box No. 52, Station D.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG lady, who can give the best of City references, a situation as governess in some private family; she can teach French and the elementary branches. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 2,407 Post-office.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GOVERNESS, useful and experienced, with good references, desires a reengagement. Application personally or by letter to F. H., governess, No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th-st.

A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN COLLEGE will give instruction in the classics or English branches. Address H. A. W., Union Theological Seminary.

A FRENCH LADY, TEACHING IN ONE of the best schools in the City, would like to form a class of ladies, or give private lessons. Address R. C., No. 24 West 33d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 8. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Unusual opportunities are here offered individual students for rapid progress in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all elementary branches. Terms reasonable and extra studies optional.
For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are specially invited to visit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head book-keeping.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S CHEAP WRITING Classes will commence THIS EVENING. Terms, $5. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.
For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty.
HENRY DRISLER, LL.D.,
Acting President.
49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,
BY
MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.
Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

LESPINASSE
FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Next session opens Oct. 21; superior advantages offered; number limited to 30; institution endowed; terms $150 per session of 20 weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION.
PROF. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
has taken a room for three hours' morning instruction of ten pupils, at No. 823 5th-av.
He also gives instruction in private schools and families.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 15 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
for the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

MISS WARREN'S
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Joel C. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker,	Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,	William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 21, at 68 West 11th-st.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Five pupils received as members of the family. French spoken entirely.

A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS will be opened in one of the most attractive villages of Connecticut Nov. 7. For circulars or information, address S. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

STOVES.—ORIENTAL IMPROVED BASE BURNING HEATER AND STOVES.—We have on hand all sizes of this celebrated Heater and Stove. Only one kindling required; a continual burner; economical in fuel; a powerful heater and one of the most perfect stoves offered to the public. Also, GAS BURNING, PARLOR, HALL, HEATING and COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FARMER'S and BUTCHER'S BOILERS and STOVES, suitable for the Southern market.
R. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 49 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up of
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, &C.,
AT RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
TWEEDS, &C, &C.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &C.,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS, UNDERGARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BRIDAL
TROUSSEAU, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY.
We have
THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS STORE IN NEW-YORK.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE GREATEST VARIETY,
AND
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
DESIRABLE GOODS IN THE CITY
FROM
25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
Ladies visiting the City will find themselves amply repaid by calling at our establishment.
Our Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, &c., are goods of our own importation, and are of superior quality, and shades which cannot be found elsewhere.
WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO BE KID,
AND
WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR THAT WE SELL.
There is not, and cannot be, any better Glove made, and there is
NO KID GLOVE IN THE CITY
sold so low as we sell ours; and we have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Gent's, and Misses', to match the popular colors of the day.

GRAND OPENING!
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Real Laces, Millinery Laces,
Plush and Felt Hats, &c.,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Notions and Fancy Goods. Toilet Goods,
PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, &c.,
FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
Corner of 14th-st and 6th-av.
Two avenues west from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, CONSISTING of CHEMISES, DRAWERS, ROBES DE NUIT, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED, CORSET COVERS,
WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS, Tucked and Embroidered.
SACQUES for Misses and Children, in Cloth Plush, Velvet, &c.
CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS, in Merino, Poplin, &c.
INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, ROBES in Lace and Embroidered, HOODS and HATS.
INFANTS' BASKETS, furnished complete.
BOYS' OVERCOATS in new styles.
SUITS, "Bismarck," "Grant," &c.
HIGHLAND SUITS complete and made to order in the best styles, at short notice.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
THE LATEST STYLES
PARIS MADE CLOTH AND VELVET SAQUES,
CLOAKS, &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Also, a great variety of
BRUSSELS POINTE LACES AND LACE GOODS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer for sale at retail a
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS
of the latest and most approved styles at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SILK AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
HALF-HOSE, CRAVATS, TIES, LINEN-CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK, CLOTH AND KID GLOVES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make, from the recent large
AUCTION SALES,
large ADDITIONS to their POPULAR stocks of SILKS at $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
EXTRA QUALITY, HIGH COLORED PLAID POPLINS, at 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
FRENCH MERINO CLOTHS at 75c. and $1 per yard.
The prices of all the above are less than
THE GOLD COST.
Also a large and elegant assortment of PARIS NOVELTIES, received per the latest steamers.
BROADWAY AND 10th-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have received large additions to their stock of
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS at $2 50 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS at $1 75 per yard.
ENGLISH VELVETS at $3 per yard.
ROYAL WILTONS at $4 per yard.
Together with
VELVET AND AXMINSTER MEDALLION CARPETS in one piece
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

MME. JAUBERT
Has just arrived from Paris, with a large assortment of the latest novelties in
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, a large assortment of
FANCY JEWELRY.
CLOAKS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.
No. 759 BROADWAY and No. 1½ CLINTON-PLACE.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 729 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children.
Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Sole Leather Trunks, Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks, elegant Morocco Traveling, Shopping and Toilet Bags, Drinking Flasks, Cups, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 48 Broadway, corner Wall-st. and No. 399 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.
Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

FALL STYLES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c,
FINE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 889 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
NO. 170 5TH-AV.

AT KINZEY'S.
CONTINUATION OF PANIC SALE TO REDUCE STOCK BARGAINS.
$75,000 WORTH VELVETS, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c. AT REDUCED PRICES.
5,000 PAIRS FRENCH KIDS, 50c.
10,000 PAIRS FRENCH KIDS, 63c., 75c., AND $1.
250 DOZEN GENT'S KIDS AT 75c. PAIR.
500 DOZEN LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSIERY, 12½c. PAIR UP.
600 DOZEN GENT'S HOSIERY, 12½c. PAIR UP.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
500 PIECES SILK TRIMMINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.
2,000 PIECES TRIMMING-VELVETS AT REDUCED PRICES.
1,000 PIECES BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS.
500 PIECES BUGLE AND BEAD FRINGES.
250 PIECES SILK FRINGES, COLORS AND BLACK.
AUCTION LOTS OF TRIMMINGS.
RIBBONS AT REDUCED PRICES.
RIBBONS AT REDUCED PRICES.
RIBBONS AT REDUCED PRICES.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
3,000 NEW STYLE HATS AND BLOOMERS, LADIES' AND MISSES', IN STRAW VELVET, SILK AND FELT, AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
NEW STYLES IN VAILS.
LACE COLLARS COMMENCING AT 10c.
LINEN COLLARS COMMENCING AT 3c.
TWO THOUSAND LINEN SETS, BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, COMMENCING AT 12½c. PER SET.
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND HANDKERCHIEFS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 11c., up.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c. up.
FINE TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 18c., up.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c., up.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., up.
LADIES' TAPE BORDERS, 6c., up.
OPENING 750 DOZENS VERY FINE HEMSTITCH, NEEDLEWORK AND LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM 50c. up.
A LINE OF FRENCH CORSETS AT 75c.
LADIES' ENGLISH MERINO VESTS, $1.
OPENING FINE KNIT ZEPHYRS, HOODS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, &c., &c.
200 STYLES IN FANCY BUTTONS,
BUGLE AND BEAD ORNAMENTS,
SETS, PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
SPOOL COTTONS, SILKS, BRAIDS, TAPES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
BELOW JOBBERS' PRICES.
OPENING LOT OF VELVET TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION.
20c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. a piece.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 645 Broadway, second door above Bleecker-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
RICH PARIS CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
Exposition designs—very beautiful.
OPEN CENTRE PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS,
Scarlet and Black Centres.
REAL VIENNA CHAINE LAINE SHAWLS,
New and magnificent designs, just imported.
ALSO,
SCOTCH AND BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS, Long and Square,
In new and beautiful patterns.
We invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION of the ladies of New-York to our extensive stock of
NEW SHAWLS.
W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS
and
PARIS POPLINS,
just received from the great auction sales of the week.
W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
IN
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED,
just arrived, and purchased in the auction rooms and from importers at less than the cost in gold to import.
Large lots to close out this week at 25c., 30c. and 35c., worth 45c. to 60c.
W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FLANNELS, FLANNELS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MACKENZIE
Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS,
No. 1,168 Broadway,
Below 28th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
Just received a fine assortment, with new and beautiful designs, at all prices.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st.,
near Broadway.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!
Best Italian kid gloves $1 per pair.
The best French kid gloves $1 75, the same as sold throughout the City at $2.
White and all the new shades for evening wear at $1 per pair.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 437 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHITE, SCARLET AND GRAY
WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHAWLS AND LAP RUGS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS AND ELASTICS,
TRAVELING-BAGS,
MACINTOSH COATS, &c.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
AT RETAIL,
An elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS,
IN
CLOTH, VELVET, PLUSH, &c.
ALSO,
OPERA, EVENING AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS,
Embracing the latest
PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
BLACK, GRAY AND WHITE REAL ASTRAKHAN,
AND
SEAL-SKIN SETS.
Just received,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL THREAD LACE POINTS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LONG AND SQUARE
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
Also, some very desirable
CALCUTTA SHAWLS,
With borders from
5 TO 18 INCHES WIDE,
And a large variety of
STRIPED INDIA SHAWLS,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
An immense stock just received from last week's Auction Sales, that we are offering at greatly reduced prices,
WHITE BLANKETS
in common quality.
WHITE BLANKETS
in the very finest qualities.
BLANKETS
In all the various sizes, from the smallest cradle to the large 13-4 size, by the
CASE, BALE OR PAIR.
Many at less than manufacturers' prices.
BED COMFORTABLES!
In all the various sizes and qualities.
QUILTS.
WHITE MARSEILLES, CROCHET,
LANCASTER and HONEY COMB QUILTS.
COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS.
SHIRTINGS, LINEN and COTTON SHEETING.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING,
Reduced to 45 cents per yard.
BARNSLEY LOOM and SCOTCH
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES,
TOWELS, TOWELING, &c.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES,
On hand and made to order.
FEATHERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
BEST CURLED HAIR, MOSS, HUSK,
SEA-GRASS and STRAW
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, &c.
SPRING BEDS, in most of the best makes.
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS,
STORE and PIANO STOOLS,
WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS
For public institutions.
We would invite the especial attention of buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses and Public Institutions to our large and well-selected stock.
WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNET RIBBONS, DOWN, DOWN, IN PRICES!!
From auction, Black and Colored Silk Velvets
at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and $3 and upward, per yard, less than gold prices.
Examine our all silk Black Velvets,
at $4 75 and $5 75; great Bargains.
We have Corded Silks, Uncut Velvets, Plaid Velvets and other Bonnet Materials, all from auction, nearly half regular prices.
Our Colored Satins, every shade,
$2, $2 50 and $2 75 per yard.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Lines of Real Laces, Point, Valenciennes, Applique, Thread, Blonds, Cluny, &c., selling under regular prices.
We offer this week Embroideries of every description from auction; bargains.
Our Kid Gloves for ladies are 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 per pair.
Full assortment of best Gloves, our own importation, every pair warranted.
CHEAPEST LOT OF HOSIERY AND FALL GLOVES THIS SEASON.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
To-day the largest stock of Plumes, Ostrich and other Feathers, yet exhibited. Newly imported Flowers, ready for inspection.
Our Trimming Department is filled with everything novel and suitable for cloaks, mantillas and dresses, in Gimps, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., &c., very much below last week's prices.
Also, Trimming Velvets in
Bismarcks, Browns, Drabs, and almost every conceivable color, shade and width, cheap.
Black Crapes on the bias.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Yankee Notions from auction this week. BARGAINS.
The largest and cheapest lot of Ladies' Morocco Bags in this City.
Ladies' Skirts at 50c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 25.
Ladies' Corsets, best makes, at 63c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 25, at $1 50; unusually cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DEPARTMENT. Entrance No. 66 Allen-st.
We exhibit at this counter Silk Fringes, every width, shade and color.
ORDERS EXECUTED WITHIN A FEW HOURS.
Also, AUCTION LOTS OF TRIMMINGS,
which will be found generally about half regular prices.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FELT HATS,
25c., 31c., 44c., 50c., 75c. and $1. Piles of each.
VELVET HATS,
44c., 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Every shape.
SILK BEAVER HATS,
56c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75. Fashionable goods.
STRAW HATS,
10c., 20c., 25c., 50c. and upward; generally less than half cost.
We cannot give an idea of the assortment in our Bonnet Rooms. Call and see.
IN WOOLEN GOODS,
Nubias, Hats, Caps, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c., we have a wonderfully cheap stock.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
FOR CASH ONLY.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
Full lines of Narrow Ribbons. No extra charge for browns, blues and Bismarcks.
Our Bonnet Ribbon Rooms are full of cheap goods.
Silk Bonnet Velvets half last season's prices.
Full line of Bonnet Satins at $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
Our Bonnet Rooms are crowded with desirable shapes at half regular prices.
Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., &c., all cheap.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Cars pass the door from Broadway and Grand-st. every five minutes.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—RIBbons, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Linen Hdkfs. Collars and Sets, Corsets and Skirts, English Brushes, Scissors, small wares and Fancy Goods. Seamless Kid Gloves.
W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 889 and 893 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

AT GAYNOR'S.
NEW FRENCH WALKING SUITS.
NEW FRENCH NANSOUCK SKIRTS.
New and elegant Balmorals and Balmoral Skirtings, Also,
FRENCH COUTILLE HAND-MADE CORSETS
for ladies and misses. A magnificent assortment of
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS,
Plain and Embroidered in colors. Also,
THE NEW FRENCH CRINOLINE SKIRT.
Having just returned from Paris we are now opening the most extensive and beautiful assortment of new and fashionable goods in the above ever offered in New-York. We respectfully invite our customers and ladies generally to inspect our
STOCK,
whether they want to buy or not. We will also sell on liberal terms to the
TRADE,
as, having control of several large manufactories in Europe, we can offer important advantages to houses that buy first-class goods and wish to buy them at moderate prices. We have a full line of handsome SILK CORSETS in all colors and all sizes.
GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS.
Ladies should call and inspect our stock just received direct from Paris.
GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Having just returned from the
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS,
I am prepared to offer to the trade the most elegant assortment of French Woven
and
HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS
ever offered in New-York, and at prices that defy
COMPETITION.
Also, a splendid variety of the latest designs in
FRENCH WALKING SUITS,
which I will be happy to exhibit to
LADIES,
whether they want to buy or not.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
in an endless variety at extremely low prices.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin,
Are Now Offering at Retail their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL DRY GOODS,
Comprising MOIRE ANTIQUE, COLORED SILKS and SATINS of all shades and qualities.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, FAILLE and TAFFETAS, of the best makes, very cheap.
RICH DRESS GOODS
in IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS; the largest assortment ever offered by us.
VELOURS DE RUSSE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMANS, and some of the greatest Paris novelties for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS.
BROCHE, KNICKERBOCKER, WINCEYS, GROS DE TOURS, very desirable, with a large assortment of MERINOES and other DRESS GOODS, suitable for all classes. Some
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
MOURNING GOODS
in great variety; also,
300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,
from 45c. to $1, very cheap.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A very full assortment at low prices.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
in full assortment,
500 DOZEN OF THE CELEBRATED "TREFOUSSE" PARIS KID GLOVES,
from auction, in all shades, at $1 25 per pair, said by good judges to be equal to those sold elsewhere at $2.
SHAWLS
in PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY, and all other celebrated makes of Shawls, in long and square.
ALSO,
250 LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
from auction, at less than gold cost.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS,
in all widths, at great bargains.
CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS in GREAT VARIETY.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
in the newest and most desirable styles.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JUST OPENED,
A choice and select assortment of
Real Point, Valenciennes, Guipure Laces,
Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
500 real Cluny Lace Collars, 75c., worth $1 50.
1,000 embroidered Handkerchiefs, with names and initials, $1 each, worth $1 75.
Lace Vails, Coiffures, Barbes and Shawls.
Black Guipure Thread and Blond Laces.
Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets.
1,500 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Cluny Lace, at less than half cost.
All the above and many others will be offered at prices much below the market rates.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 477 Broadway.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSlins, Canton Flannels, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts; Drawers for ladies, children and gents, at 50 per cent. lower prices than heretofore, at
W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

DECKER BROTHERS,
INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
ONLY DECKER PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST.
The public are repeatedly cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE 2, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

FREDERICK BLUME HAS OPENED branch music and piano warerooms at No. 1125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st. Elegant rosewood "new scale" Pianos. Prince's celebrated Melodeons for sale and to let.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Piano-fortes, from $100 to $700, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVAtoire of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 128 Forsyth-st.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Residence, No. 35 West 10th-st.

ANNIVERSARIES.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Grand demonstration at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Henry Wilson, Major-Gen. Howard, and E. H. Unsae, Esq. Tickets free. To be had at No. 172 William-st., Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway, Station D, Bible House, and at the Hall on the night of the meeting.
J. B. DUNN, Chairman.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sixty-second (adjourned) anniversary meeting and collation at the New Music Hall, southwest corner Houston and Mott sts, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, President.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future at No. 296 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies, 50 cents: Gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Oct. 26
FRANCE, GRACE....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI....Oct. 23
ALEPPO....Oct. 30
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
ETNA....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA....Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK....Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Oct. 26
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Nov. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Oct. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
Oct. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA. CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on MONDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received from Tuesday 15th, A. M. until Saturday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
Calling at Havana for Mails and Passengers.
The elegant, first-class steamship WILMINGTON, J. A. COLE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply at No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF HOUR OF SAILING.
Commencing in November, the steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
EAGLE, GREENE, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Nov. 7, 12 Noon.
No freight received on day of sailing.
GEO. B. HARTSON, Presidents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA. Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMSHIP. TUESDAY, Oct. 22, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight, apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship "SARAGOSSA," M. B. CROWELL, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted for the Winter service, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Oct. 24, E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY. FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 24. GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates. Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Oct. 26, Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, Nov. 2, At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The CORTES will follow Nov. 2.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture, by DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE. PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS. PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell, in suites or single pieces, all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, mattresses, looking-glasses, self-rocking and cradles of all kinds, sofa and secretary bedsteads. Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
Note the number, second furniture-store from corner.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, stanchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
The Bristol Line of steamers will, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, leave Pier No. 40 North River at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager N. S. S. Co.

NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, the steamers of the NORWICH LINE will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of 5 o'clock as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1867. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 12:30 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY 50c., AND corresponding reduction on through tickets to all points West and North. The first-class steamers CONNECTICUT and C. VANDERBILT leave Pier 44 North River daily, (except Saturdays,) at 6 P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Fare on Sundays, $1 50.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:50 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 11:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—LOUISE M. KURZMANN against AUGUSTE KURZMANN—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Franklin-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
GOLDEY & WHITMORE.
Dated Oct. 19, 1867. Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed Oct. 19, 1867, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.
o21-law6wM* GOLDEY & WHITMORE.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:
31,621 Woolen Blankets.
7,211 Rubber Blankets.
5,068 Rubber Ponchos.
68,455 Pegged Bootees, pairs.
63,126 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,360 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
31,835 Peg'd Boots, pairs.
22,964 Great Coats, horse.
105,992 Do., do., foot.
25,418 Gray Flan'l Shirts.
60,919 Domet Shirts.
134 Unif. Coats, Art. Musicians.
824 Jackets, Cav. do.
282 Unif. Coats, Engineers.
26 do. do. Ordnance.
58,548 Stable Frocks.
318 Do. do. Art. Music.
981 Do. do. Inft. do.
10,000 Mosquito bars.
228,326 Knapsacks.
3,969 do. straps, sets.
100,201 Haversacks, painted.
236 Haversacks, unpainted.
282,511 Canteens.
4,255 Cotton overalls.
1,949,158 Hat numbers.
19,499 Do. Feathers.
1,021 Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,060 Brass Scales, N.C.S. pairs.
4,595½ Brass Scales, Sergts., pairs.
100 Scale Buttons, pairs.
434 Hosp. Stewds. Letters U.
437 Hosp. Stewds. Letters S.
1,542 Scale Slides, pairs.
4,517 Cap Covers.
3,363 Fifes.
382 Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.
21 Red Hair Plumes.
13,003 Pickaxes.
16,825 Do. Handles.
16,838 Axes, felling.
6,069 Axe-handles.
16,616 Axe-slings.
33,547 Hatchets.
24,999 Hatchet-handles.
19,242 Hatchet-slings.
9,686 Spades
1,514 Shovels.
5,546 Stove Pipe, pieces of.
2 Camp Color Staffs.
35 Canteen Straps.
66,3 8 Mess Pans.
26,694 Camp Kettles.
2 Sibley Tents.
47 Wall Tent Flies.
3 Marque Tents
636 Hospi'l Tent Poles, sets.
244,632 C. F. Drawers.
7,064 Domet Drawers.
15,400 Trousers, horse.
107,131 Forage Caps.
32,274 Unif. Hats, untrimmed.
21,306 Do. Inft., trimmed.
3,078 Do. Cav., trimmed.
995 Do. Art., trimmed.
184,936 Great Coat straps.
18,468 Jackets, Cav. privates.
8,285 Unif. Coats, Inft. privates.
2,899 Do., do., Art. do.
277,413 Hat-cords, Inft.
460 Do., Hospital Stewards.
144 Eagles for Lt. Art. Caps.
8 Tulips, do., do.
227,112 Hat Eagles.
7,426 Hat Castles.
4,032 Shells and flames.
90,815 Crossed Sabres.
42,669 Crossed Cannon.
277,148 Hat Bugles.
39,797 Hat Cords, Cav.
30,127 Hat Cords, Art.
1,252,604 Hat Letters.
38 Hat Cord and Tassels.
439 Hosp. Stewds. Cap Wreaths.
23 Knit Drawers.
209 Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425 Trowsers, foot, Boys.
104 Pairs Bootees, Boys.
100 Shirts Flannel, Boys.
759 Gray Blue Great Coats, foot.
74 Trowsers, foot.
136 Trowsers, foot, Gray Blue.
17 Talmas and Hoods.
150 Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14 Turbans, Zouave.
963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,808 Common do. do.
10,747 Hospit'l Tent Pins, large.
13,598 Do. do., small.
378,043 Common do.
3,327 Wall do., large.
2,498 Stoves for Sibley tents.
108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216 Prs. Chevrons.
691,649 ½ yds. W'sted Lace.
5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376 Leather N'k Stocks.
55,012 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51 Iron Pots.
1,310 Machine-sewed Bootees, prs.
Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington-st.
Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot A, C and E.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Office, No. 112 Pearl-st.
CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following pieces and parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.
VILLAGE OF ASTORIA.
Five lots of land on the northwest corner of Fulton and 1st sts., with the buildings thereon.
Seven lots of land on the northeast corner of Fulton and 1st sts., with the buildings thereon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OLD CROTON AQUEDUCT.
Gores of land in the blocks bounded by 85th, 86th, 87th, and 88th sts., and 8th and 9th avs.
Gores of land in the blocks bounded by 87th, 88th, 89th, and 90th sts., and 9th and 10th avs.
FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.
Ninety-six lots of land bounded by Gansevoort, West 12th and West sts., and 10th and 13th avs. Subject to lease till Dec. 15, 1867, at $2,000 per annum.
MARKET-SQUARE.
Sixteen lots of land bounded by 120th and 121st sts. and 3d-av. and Sylvan-place.
School-house and lot on the south side of Rivington-st., near Goerck-st. Subject to lease till Dec. 20, 1867, at $200 per annum.
House and lot No. 399 Cherry-st. Subject to lease till May 1, 1869, at $200 per annum.
House and lot No. 242 South-st. Subject to lease till May 1, 1869, at $1,500 per annum.
Water right on the southeast corner of Water and Corlears sts.
Plot of land on the north side of Rivington-st., 39 feet 10½ inches from the northeast corner of Rivington and Goerck sts.
House and lot No. 174 Mulberry-st.
House and lot No. 94 Crosby-st.
House and lot No. 48 Horatio-st. Subject to lease till Dec. 20, 1867, at $325 per annum.
House and lot No. 110 East 13th-st. Subject to lease till May 1, 1868, at $350 per annum.
House and lot No. 135 East 26th-st. Subject to lease till Sept. 1, 1868, at $1,000 per annum.
House and lot No. 202 West 31st-st. Subject to lease till Dec. 20, 1867, at $460 per annum.
House and lot Nos. 106 and 108 East 50th-st. Part of house No. 108, subject to lease till May 1, 1869, at $200 per annum.
Lot of land on the north side of 125th-st., 115 feet from the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st.
House and lot on the north side of 119th-st., 335 feet from the northwest corner of 2d-av. and 119th-st.
House and lot on the south side of 121st-st., 440 feet from the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 121st-st.
Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after Oct. 14, 1867, maps of the property to be sold.
Warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1867.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NORTHEAST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
5TH-AV.—The lease of the lot, with the splendid four-story and attic brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 63 5th-av., northeast corner of 13th-st., with extra lot; house, 39 feet 3 inches front by 100 feet; is built and finished in the very best manner, by days' work, and first class in every respect; lot is 39.3x100 feet, with extra lot on 13th-st, 50x103.3; leased from Spingler estate, has 21 years to run from May 1, 1867, with the usual renewal clauses; ground rent, $2,584 68 per annum.
For permits and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, MARBLE PEDESTALS, VASES, &c., &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant collection of Italian marble, just landed, all of which are of new and beautiful designs, selected by Mr. G. B. Pandolfini, in Italy, whose long experience in the business and well-known taste are a sufficient guarantee of their artistic finish. The invoice embraces about 25 pieces of Carrara statuary, marble figures, groups and busts; alabaster statuettes, Mosaic inlaid tables, with carved marble figure; stands, vases of great variety, card receivers, etagere ornaments, &c.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND RETURNED SHIPS' STORES.
EQUIPMENT OFFICE, U. S. NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1867.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant, there will be sold at this Yard, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1867, noon, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a lot of articles taken out of United States vessels, (placed out of commission,) consisting in part of Furniture, Cooking Utensils, old Cordage and Canvass, Hose, Hammocks, Cots, Bags, Stoves, &c.
Terms—(current funds) Twenty per cent. on day of sale, and balance on removal of the goods, which must be within one week after day of sale.
Sale to take place at the Equipment Store.
C. H. CUSHMAN, Commander U. S. N., Equipment Officer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 11 EAST 128TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
EAST 128TH-ST.—The desirable two-story and French roof frame house and lot No. 11 East 128th-st., north side, 285 feet east of 5th-av.; house is 22x38 feet, and extension 10x30 feet; frame filled in with brick; has hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c., in good order; lot 25x99 feet 11 inches.
Maps, &c. at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, the following dividend-paying stocks:
41 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co., par....$20
19 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., par....50
100 shares Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad Co., par..10
Also, 200 shares Plymouth Silver Mining Co., $20, hypothecated.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NO. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 12TH-ST.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 31, and FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening.
Important sale of fine oil paintings, water colors, drawings, fine engravings, &c., &c., by favorite American and European artists.
Full particulars hereafter.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the lot, piece and parcel of land, with the building thereon, known as No. 74 Robinson-st., in this City, for the payment of a tax due the United States, and assessed against John H. McGee and D. H. Mulhado, for neglect and failure to pay the tax upon distilled spirits, produced upon said lot, piece or parcel of land, and for fraud committed upon the United States, said property being a portion of an estate of which William C. Rhinelander is a trustee; and said property will be sold on the premises, at public auction, on the 15th day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the lot, piece and parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 16 and 16½ Desbrosses-st., in this City, for the payment of a tax due the United States, and assessed against Morris Oppenheim and others, for neglect and failure to pay the tax upon distilled spirits, produced upon said premises, and for fraud committed upon United [illegible]. Said property being the same premises of which John Sexton claims to be the owner or lessee, and said real estate, &c., will be sold on the premises at public auction, on the 21st day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TO-NIGHT.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
During next week there will be FOUR REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION OPERA NIGHTS, viz.: MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK'S DRAMATIC COMPANY On THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8, (Fifteenth Subscription Night,)
Last night but two of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Will be produced Mozart's chef d'oeuvre, DON GIOVANNI. DON GIOVANNI.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, MINNIE A. HAUCK, ANTOINETTA RONCONI, BARAGLI, BELLINI, DUBREUL, GIORGIO RONCONI.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 22, IL TROVATORE.
Notice will be given of the second performance of the immensely successful Opera Buffa, DON BUCEFALO.
On THURSDAY, Opera in Brooklyn, THE HUGUENOTS.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Grand Matinee.
Seats can now be secured and tickets be had at the Academy and the regular ticket-offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
Sixth appearance in America of the celebrated tragedienne, FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8, When will be produced for the first time, ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED FOR SIX REPRESENTATIONS IN ADVANCE.

THE GREAT JOHN HENRY, CHAMPION RIDER OF EUROPE, AT THE CIRCUS TO-NIGHT!

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
THE HOUSE CROWDED WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY to witness the MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON, THE GRAND DUCHESS, which will be presented every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with the same POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Mlle. TOSTEE as THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Messrs. Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Lagriffoul, Mlle. de Felcourt, and all the members of the GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
Mr. Bateman begs to announce the commencement of his FRENCH DRAMATIC SEASON, On TUESDAY, OCT. 22, and FIRST APPEARANCE in New-York of his PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY, including, among the number of Paris favorites, the great artists, Mons. LA ROCHE, of the Theatre Francais, And Mlle. DEBORAH, of the Theatre Imperial de l'Odeon.
The OPENING PIECE will be Feuillet's ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
MARGUERITE....MLLE. DEBORAH
MAXIME....MONS. LA ROCHE
The nights for French Drama will be TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and the FIRST DRAMATIC MATINEE will be on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.
Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; commence at 8 P. M.
Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50; gallery 50 cents; balcony boxes $8 to $10; proscenium boxes $10 to $15.
Tickets for sale at the theatre and at the usual offices. Season tickets to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND DUCHESS will be presented TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.
Seats secured in advance.

THE GREAT JOHN HENRY, AT THE CIRCUS TO-NIGHT!

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Characters, daily. Ladies in attendance.

FIRST CLASSICAL SOIREE OF THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, For Season 1867-68, AT THE HALL OF THE CONSERVATORY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, At 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA, AT THE CIRCUS TO-NIGHT!

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY,
OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 919 North Main-st., St. Louis, on the 29th day of October inst., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz.:
37,500 WOOLEN BLANKETS.
These blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.
A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the depot at any time previous to the sale.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down; the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WILLIAM W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.
LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE AND AUCTION ROOM, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.
BACKUS & HOOD,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1867,
At 12 o'clock, at the Long Island Real Estate Auction Rooms, at No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following valuable improved real estate at auction:
Three new two-story basement and sub-cellar houses, on the west side of Tompkins av., built in the best manner by day's work, frame filled in with brick, tin roof, and contains all modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, range, heater, &c.
Terms easy, and will be given at time of sale. Title perfect.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 121 Elliot-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av., Brooklyn:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood suites in haircloth, marble-top centre-tables, French mantel clock, music-tables, mantel ornaments, superb rosewood case Chickering & Sons' piano, seven octaves, round corners, superior tone and finish, used but a few months, cost $800; velvet rugs, pictures in gilt and black-walnut frames, crimson damask window-curtains, ottomans, card-receivers, reception-chairs, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Extension-table, buffet and chairs, bookracks, pictures, sewing-tables, silver-plated ware, china and glassware.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, ingrain carpets, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; vases, pictures, toilet sets, &c., &c. Also, all the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 40 Washington-square, corner 4th and Macdougal sts.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson damask, do. in haircloth, do. in green plush, gilt frame French plate mirrors, cornices and base, rosewood marble-top centre tables, oil paintings, etageres, rosewood marble-top dress bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs in haircloth, side tables, armoir-a-glace, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, painted cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, sideboards, mahogany dining table, china, crockery, glassware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES COLE'S SON.
TUESDAY, Oct. 22.
At 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.
No. 502 Atlantic-st., near Powers-st., Brooklyn, the two-story attic and basement frame house, built in the best manner; contains eight rooms; house north side, a few feet westerly from Powers-st.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
ADJOURNED COMMISSIONERS' SALE of real estate, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
1. A piece of Salt Meadow, 12.65 acres, a few hundred feet from the Hackensack River, east bank of Pen Horn Creek, Hudson City, nearly opposite the large warehouses recently erected by the Valentine Oil Company, one of the finest oil depots in the country.
2. A piece of Salt Meadow in the town of Bergen, in the rear of Joseph Payton, 16 43-100 acres.
3. A piece of Salt Meadow lying on the Morris Canal and the old Brown's ferry road, at the Hackensack River, in Bergen, exclusive of canal and road about 9½ acres.
By order of the Commissioners.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT on Greenwich-av. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of William Cassidy, executor of Mrs. M. E. Rochefort, deceased.
GREENWICH-AV.—The valuable three-story and basement brick, English basement, house and lot, No. 35 Greenwich-av., west side, between West 10th and Charles sts., house 21x50 feet, in excellent order; lot 21 feet front, 20 rear, by 86.5 feet north side, and 84.10 feet south side. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, OCT. 22, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 134 Columbia-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., elegant furniture, in excellent order; splendid new rosewood piano, 7 octaves, 2 splendid rosewood parlor suites, 8 pieces, in rich crimson and blue satin damask, with covers, rosewood etagere, rich pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, velvet and other carpets, Gothic walnut inlaid marble-top chamber sets, mahogany and painted ditto, elegant carved walnut buffet and extension table, &c., &c. Also, a splendid rosewood billiard table, with fixtures.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, OCT. 22, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 186 Henry-st., between Joralemon and State sts., a small quantity of furniture, carpets, oilcloths, &c., &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
CHANGE OF TIME.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 7½.
FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF The new Drama written by M. Levick, Esq., PALE JANET; OR, THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
ENTHUSIASM UNABATED. CROWD CONSTANTLY INCREASING. ENRAPTURED BEYOND PRECEDENT. NO DIMINUTION IN THE AUDIENCES.
To be seen at all hours, A LIVING GORILLA, has JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA.
It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager....W. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned BLACK CROOK, AND JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISSIENNE BALLET TROUPE, NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES, selected from the best schools of Europe.
MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, and EVERY NIGHT, ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS! LA GARDE IMPERIALE, NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS.
Cavalry, Chasseurs, Sappeurs, Drum Corps, Zouaves, &c., fully equipped in SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
First appearance of the renowned Premiere Danseuse, MLLE. LOUISE BILLON, from Covent Garden, London, Vienna, &c.
First appearance of the FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY, ANTOINE VAN HAMME.
The charming premiere assoluta, MARIE BONFANTI, in her captivating solo, &c., in the CARNIVAL DE VENICE, in which M. COSTA and eight Premiers appear.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, New Ballets, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and General Director....JOHN DE POL.
FOURTH WEEK OF CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH.
Received nightly with rapturous applause.
EVERY EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PREMIERES DANSEUSES EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
CALYO'S TRANSFORMATION.
Mlle. ELISA BLASINI, Premiere Danseuse Asoluto.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANI, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RIOOL, Premiere Danseuse.
Mons. GIOVANI LUPO, Premiere Danseur, AND MR. DE POL'S GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY. GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY.
The Star Danseuse of Europe, Mlle. GUISSEPPINA MORLACCHI, has arrived, and will make her first appearance on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23.
RESERVED SEATS FOR SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT BOX-OFFICE OF THEATRE, CHICKERING'S, No. 653 Broadway, MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

THE GREAT JOHN HENRY, THE EQUESTRIAN WONDER, AT THE CIRCUS TO-NIGHT!

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
First appearance in America of THE GREAT JOHN HENRY, late Director of the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, CHAMPION RIDER OF EUROPE!
First appearance in America of MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA, Premiere Equestrienne from the Cirque Napoleon and Cirque L'Imperatrice, Paris.
The Director of the New-York Circus takes great satisfaction in announcing the debut upon one night of THE TWO LEADING EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS OF EUROPE, engaged by his agent in Paris at enormous terms, and who come before the New-York public fresh from their BRILLIANT PARISIAN TRIUMPHS, having only arrived in this country on the 7th inst.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8, will be presented a magnificent programme of EXCITING ARENIC SCENES, ELEGANT, NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA, the intrepid and fascinating Parisian Equestrienne, will appear in a truly SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION, received in Paris for over five hundred nights with the most unbounded demonstrations of enthusiasm.
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY will appear in his wonderful BACKWARD JUGGLING ACT, an entirely novel and original performance, which has been pronounced by the first critics of Europe the very acme of equestrian skill.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE will be brought forward in a choice selection of those spirited and surprising feats which from the very opening night have received the warmest approval of enthusiastic and OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.

NO! YOU NEVER SAW IT! IT IS NOT THE SAME! THE PILGRIM, now on exhibition at BUNYAN HALL, corner 15th-st. and Broadway, is entirely new. Has no connection with any Panoramic Exhibition in the country. Produced at an immense cost, it is the GRANDEST RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT in the world. FIFTY SPLENDID TABLEAUX. EXQUISITE MUSIC BY PHILLIP PHILLIPS. GRAND CLOSING SPECTACLE. Open at 7; begins at 8. Matinee at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission 50 cents and $1.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, and during the week, Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will give ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN, AND MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA, THE PARISIAN FAVORITE, AT THE CIRCUS TO-NIGHT!

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES.
Special trains will be run direct to the track on each day of the above races, leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M., returning immediately after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 50 cents.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
TRENOR'S NEW AND SPLENDID DANCING ACADEMY AND BALL-ROOM, Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, surpasses anything of the kind ever erected in the City. Classes meet on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS. Circulars, giving full particulars, can be had at the Academy. Mr. TRENOR gives a soiree at his Williamsburgh rooms on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and Broadway. Gentlemen's Evening Class at HARVARD ROOMS, 6th-av., cor. 42d-st. TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 8 o'clock.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 39 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies, gentlemen. Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

LECTURES.

"PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND CHARACTER OF LINCOLN."—A new lecture by Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, the confidential friend of Mr. Lincoln, and author of "History of Abraham Lincoln and the Overthrow of Slavery," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1867; commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1, to be had at American Sunday-school Union, No. 599, and at the door of the Institute. Hon. Horace Greeley will preside.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CHESTNUT MARE, 15 hands, fast, sound and perfectly gentle, with shifting-seat top buggy, harness, blankets, whip, &c.; will be sold separate or together very low to a cash buyer. Address MERCHANT, No. 329 Washington-st.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16½ HANDS high, sound, gentle and stylish. Apply at No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S TOTALLY ORIGINAL DRAMA,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
AND THE CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES WHICH GREETED ITS RECENT PRODUCTION HERE,
HAVE INDUCED ITS
REPETITION,
REPETITION,
REPETITION,
WITH THE
PIER SCENE BY MOONLIGHT,
PIER SCENE BY MOONLIGHT,
PIER SCENE BY MOONLIGHT,
AND THE
WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION.
THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE ORIGINAL CAST,
AND NEW AND IMPROVED SCENERY AND STAGE EFFECTS.
Admission....Seventy-five cents.
Family Circle....Fifty cents.
Reserved Seats....One dollar.
Office for securing seats will open Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
First appearance this season of MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
First appearance this season of MISS FANNY MORANT.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, when will be produced with a cast of unprecedented strength and completeness, Tom Taylor's finest comedy, of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
John Mildmay....Mr. J. W. Wallack
Capt. Hawksley....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Potter....Mr. Mark Smith
Markham....Mr. W. H. Pope
Langford....Mr. B. Durand
Gimlet....Mr. W. J. Leonard
Jessop....Mr. T. Ward
James....Mr. S. Oasnie
Mrs. Sternhold....Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Mildmay....Mrs. Clara Jennings
TUESDAY, Oct. 22, THE RENT DAY and 40 and 50.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
In rehearsal and will speedily be produced, AN ORIGINAL DRAMA of powerful interest and peculiar effects.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.
Engagement of the youthful tragic artiste MISS FANNIE B. PRICE, who will appear in her powerful rendition of NAOMI, THE JEWISH MAIDEN; as performed by her in most of the principal cities of the Union, with rapturous applause.
GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF JULIA DEAN.
THIS EVENING, DEBORAH.
JULIA DEAN AS DEBORAH.
FRIDAY—Julia Dean's Farewell Benefit.
SATURDAY—Last Julia Dean Matinee.
MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK OF SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE. TWO OLD FAVORITES REVIVED. CINDERELLA AND FRA DIAVOLO. LEFFINGWELL AS CLORINDA AND BEPPO. MRS. SEDLEY BROWN AS CINDERELLA. MATINEE WEDNESDAYS.

THEATRE COMIQUE—NO. 514 BROADWAY
The Fashionable Temple of the Muses.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
First appearance in this country of the FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE, Who will appear in their wonderful feats, which are pronounced far superior to all the efforts of their predecessors.
BEN COTTON and SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
Charley White in his laughable sketches.
Miss Eva Brent, Mdlle. Ida Devere, Dick Ralph and the entire company in the best bill ever presented here.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, complimentary benefit to Mr. JAMES LINGARD, afternoon and night.
Regular Matinee every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

MLLE. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI.
BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE, Oct. 28, 1867.
The Management have the honor to announce to the public of New-York the arrival and approaching debut of MLLE. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI, the acknowledged greatest Terpsichorean artiste of the day.
In the announcement of this event Mr. De Pol claims to have inaugurated a new era for the American stage. Determined on taking the reins of management to present to the public a spectacle of terpsichorean excellence never yet seen on this continent, Mr. De Pol feels already, by the unprecedented and continued success, that his efforts in presenting in THE DEVIL'S AUCTION, OR THE GOLDEN BRAND, the greatest number of star dancers ever together on one stage, either here or in Europe, that he has fulfilled his promises to the public. Not willing, however, to rest on laurels so quickly and easily gained, he will have the honor, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1867, to present, for the first time in America, Mlle. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI.
In alluding to the debut of this great artiste, the Management feel that there will at once and entirely be dismissed from the mind of the public the rumors that an artiste of so great a reputation as Mlle. Morlacchi would never come to this country, and her reputation and artistic merit being already acknowledged. Notwithstanding the immense additional outlay the engagement of Mlle. Morlacchi has occasioned, prices will remain as usual.
JOHN DE POL, Manager and General Director.

MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
The sensational Parisian equestrienne, AT THE CIRCUS TO-NIGHT!

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CARD.
Dr. M. E. DIRIX, Homeopathic General Practitioner, begs leave to inform the public and the ladies in particular, that a subscription list is now open to his "Woman's Complete Guide to Health," being the most important, practical and unique popular work on the diseases peculiar to women ever published, and only to be obtained at the author's residence, 12th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn. Dr. Dirix receives at his residence a limited number of patients requiring the Doctor's special care and attendance in diseases both of a medical and surgical character.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs, and leaves the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.; JOS. BORSEY'S SON, No. 84 Maiden-lane, and S. NEWBY, No. 89 Maiden-lane. Wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS EDMONTON, Middlesex, England.

FOR THE PILES.
DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY AND OINTMENT are a certain cure for Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. Also for all cutaneous diseases or affections of the skin.
These medicines can be obtained and the Doctor consulted at his medical office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway. Office hours from 7 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDERED PATROLMAN.

Inquest by Coroner Schirmer—Full Account of the Murder—The Murderess Committed—The Officer's Previous History.

Yesterday morning Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the Eighth Precinct Station-house on the body of ROBERT S. MCCHESNEY, an account of whose death by the hands of MARGARET WELSH *alias* FANNY WRIGHT appeared in the TIMES yesterday. During the inquest the prisoner was present, and maintained throughout an attitude and demeanor that evidenced that she fully realized the position in which her unbridled passions had placed her. She is tall, angular and muscular, with a face long and narrow. Her night's sojourn in the dark cell had left its imprint on her, and she was haggard in the extreme. Her hair was hanging in disordered masses, and she clutched nervously at it. She was seated near the Coroner, but throughout the proceedings kept her face turned to the wall. The following testimony was taken:

Samuel B. Seaman sworn: I am an officer attached to the Eighth Precinct; last night about 8 o'clock I was on my post in Canal-street when I heard two raps, and when I went to the place whence the sounds proceeded I found the deceased officer there, and as I pushed through the crowd I saw the prisoner make a plunge at the officer, who immediately exclaimed "Seaman, she has stabbed me," and the blood instantly gushed from his neck; I then arrested the prisoner, who made a slight resistance, and on the way to the Station-house she took the knife out of the back of her hair, and I took it from her by hitting her on the wrist; she then exclaimed, "I hope I've killed the" (using an indecent epithet;) after she was locked up she smelt of liquor, but I would not call her drunk; I recognize the knife now shown me as the one she took out of her back hair; the name of the prisoner is Maggie Welsh, but she goes by the name of Fanny Wright.

John S. Moore sworn: I am an officer attached to the Eighth Precinct, and know the prisoner under the name of Fanny Wright; she formerly resided at No. 1 Greene-street in a house of prostitution, and is a prostitute herself; three or four months ago I had to arrest her in Broome-street for disorderly conduct; she was intoxicated at the time and offered great resistance; at the corner of Spring and Laurens streets she broke away and ran into a butcher-shop; I went in after her and found her in the act of grabbing a large butcher-knife from the block; I caught her by the shoulders and put her out, and all the way to the Station-house she threatened to have my life.

Isadore Cuneste sworn: I reside at No. 144 Sullivan-street; Saturday night about 9 o'clock I was in Canal-street, near Mercer, and there saw the prisoner and the officer wrestling, and as the officer stooped to rap, the prisoner took a knife and stabbed him in the neck, and I heard him exclaim, "My God! I'm stabbed!" I saw her raise her hand with the knife to plunge into the officer before she stabbed him; afterward I followed the murdered man and told him to put his handkerchief around his neck.

David W. Dyckman, an officer of the Eighth Precinct sworn: I was on the corner of Grand-street and Broadway when I heard an officer had been killed in Canal-street; I ran down Broadway to near the corner of Howard-street and there found the murdered officer with Officer Kane; I saw the blood flowing from his mouth and neck, and as he was failing very fast I procured a coach and ordered him put into it, but don't think he lived until we got him into it; we conveyed him to the New-York Hospital but the doctor pronounced him dead; we took him to the Station-house; some two or three weeks ago I arrested the prisoner for intoxication and disorderly conduct; she then threatened to murder me; she is a very ugly girl.

Mrs. Charles E. Dobson sworn—I board at No. 12 Sixth-street; I went shopping in Canal-street Saturday evening, and when I got to the corner of Canal and Mercer streets I heard quarrelling, and without paying attention to it walked on, and on my way back I heard deceased say to the prisoner that if she did not behave herself he would take her in, to which she made some reply which I did not hear; the officer then asked her if she had a knife about her and she replied "No, I have not;" she then turned around and struck him on the left side of the neck and he then rapped for assistance; I got frightened and ran into the fancy-store and while there saw the officer running quite fast toward Broadway with his left hand up to the side of his neck holding his club in his right hand; after he wrapped some policemen came and took charge of the prisoner: when the officer ran past me I saw blood on his collar, and all along the sidewalk.

Simeon N. Leo, M. D., sworn: I have made a *post-mortem* of the body of the deceased, and in my opinion death was the result of hemorrhage, caused by the severing of the carotid artery.

Officer Kane of the Eighth Precinct, James A. Costar, No. 74 Vandam-street, Josie Woods, No. 175 Wooster-street, and Matthew Jennings, No. 581 Greenwich-street, were examined, and gave evidence to the same general effect as the other witnesses, and the case was then submitted, and the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That Robert S. McChesney, the deceased, came to his death by a stab-wound at the hands of Margaret Welsh, on the 19th day of October, 1867."

After the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was arraigned for examination, and in answer to the usual questions, stated that her name is MARGARET WELSH; that she is a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; is 33 years of age, is a prostitute, and lives at No. 61 Grand-street. The question being asked what she had to say relative to the charge preferred against her, she replied, "I did not stab him intentionally. We were scuffling at the time."

The examination being concluded, Coroner SCHIRMER committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the trial. On being taken from the Station-house she manifested much emotion, crying bitterly and seeming to be entirely unnerved.

The murdered officer was only 23 years of age. He was formerly employed by a steel company as drayman, and there sustained an exemplary character, and was highly regarded by all who knew him. The company failed and MCCHESNEY was thrown out of employment. Failing to obtain work he ran in debt and soon became very thoroughly reduced in circumstances and depressed in spirits. His wife, who is most respectably connected in Brooklyn, aided him materially by working at the trade she followed before their marriage, until, through the influence of friends, he received an appointment in the force.

With this encouragement MCCHESNEY became a new man, and by strict economy saw, with the continued assistance of his wife, a gleam of sunshine through the gloom of debt. He was urged by his fellow patrolmen to join the Relief Fund, but gave as a reason for declining, that he was largely in debt, and desired first to remove that load from his mind. Had he joined, his widow would have received a sum quite sufficient to render her comfortable for a long time.

On Saturday night word was sent to Mrs. MCCHESNEY, in Carrol-street, Brooklyn, of the murder of her husband. The blow, sad and heavy as it would be under any circumstances, was aggravated by the fact that MCCHESNEY had not been home since Thursday last, his duties in the force compelling him frequently to be absent for several days at a time. The officer also communicated the intelligence to Mr. BURNETT, MCCHESNEY's brother-in-law, who resides at No. 66 Poplar-street, Brooklyn, and who is one of the best known and most respected citizens of the First Ward. It was his sad duty to tell the aged and widowed mother of the murdered man of the awful fate that had overtaken him. The old lady is weak and infirm, and it is feared the shock will materially injure her.

Mr. BURNETT at once took the necessary steps for the care of the body, and yesterday afternoon it was taken to his residence in Poplar-street, where the relatives and friends of the deceased and his family congregated.

The funeral services will be held on Tuesday, conducted by Rev. Mr. ANDREWS, of the Sands-street M. E. Church. Mr. MCCHESNEY had been married but a little more than a year, and some two months since lost his only child.

Central Park.

Central Park, fruitful of enjoyment in every season of the year, it must be conceded is most beautiful in this one. The Winter pleasure upon the lakes, so thoroughly appreciated by skating myriads; the exhilarating sleigh rides on the snow-incrusted drives; Spring's poetic beauties of greening trees and varied blossomings; the full verdure of the Summer, with her rich canopy of leaf, her plenitude of flower, her noons of dreamy warmth and evenings swept by balmy Southern breezes, are all but forgotten in the presence of the unrivaled glories which Autumn pours from her lap upon this, her favorite garden of the West.

With the first frost, which two weeks ago breathed upon us for a morning or two, began that wonderful transcoloration of foliage peculiar to our climate, and nowhere seen to greater advantage than in the Park. Greater masses of color may be seen, no doubt, in the unbroken forest, but nowhere the same variety of coloring, for here not only are indigenous trees subjected to the change, but those of every clime which take kindly to our skies and thrive beneath them.

On Saturday, the Park gala day, many thousands thronged its beautiful promenades and drives, and enjoyed to the fill these parting gifts of Autumn. At 3 o'clock began the accustomed concert, which held in willing bondage for hours possibly five or six thousand persons, who, under the awnings, gathered around the Pavilion, or reclining upon the turf, within hearing distance, enjoyed to the full well-rendered selections from the compositions of MENDELSSOHN, DONIZETTI, GOUNOD, OFFENBACH, and others, scarcely less known to fame.

Apart from the never-ending round of change which nature works, there is always something new to be seen within the boundaries of the Park. Even the daily visitor, and there are many so fortunate, cannot avoid, if he would, the surprises which spring upon him in his rambles. To-day he crosses a bridge which he never saw before; to-morrow a tiny waterfall may spring down the side of a rock, now covered with dry lichen or tangled vines. In the centre of some green knoll, of which he has no memory now, save as a soothing resting place for the eye, dazzled with the surroundings of flame-like coloring, some bright thing may rise up to-night and bewilder him with its beauty and with the speculation—how did it get there?

The Terrace, long the object of the admiration of visitors, and a pet point of interest to the photographer, now rapidly approaches completion. By the Spring of next year the work (a more laborious and expensive one than might be imagined) will have ended, and fancy will no longer be appealed to to realize to the full its marvelous artistic beauty. The roof is now being laid with the imported encaustic tiles which are to cover it. Each panel contains 64 square feet and 256 tiles. These are secured within an iron frame-work, and made safe there with 36 iron bolts. Each panel weighs 1,600 pounds. The mode of placing them is interesting and worth a visit. It is scarcely necessary to say that such precautions are being taken that each panel and portion of panel may remain undisturbed for centuries. Each of the 36 bolts is tested to bear the weight which will be distributed over all. The tiles for the Terrace floor have arrived and are very beautiful, being of the same material and style of ornamentation as those of the ceiling.

The labor of cutting the symbolic designs to complete the sculpture work of the Terrace is also going on. Artists are now cutting the ramps on either side of the stairways. This work is wonderfully fine, both in conception and execution. Beautiful chiseled medallions and panels, representing the Seasons, and the Virtues—rare configurations of plants and birds—scrolls of exquisite grace—each panel a story in itself.

The handsome drinking fountains near the southern entrance to the Terrace deserve the attention even of inveterate avoiders of cold water—as a beverage, as specimens of fine work in polished Aberdeen granite.

On Saturday, near the Pavilion, several silvered globe reflectors, standing on pedestals, were objects of much attention, and the source of no little amusement. About nine inches in diameter, as convex mirrors, they returned a minature picture of the scene before them, to which the moving figures in the distance lent the charm of life. But to the faces brought too close to them they were most unkind acquaintances. The beauties screamed at what they knew they were not, and the beaux laughed in concert.

Not until the "Home Thoughts" of DODWORTH, the last of the selection, had been performed by the band, and the plethoric Herr VON GRUNTSEN, the trombonist, had affectionately deposited his rare instrument in the eternal green bag, did the crowd begin to realize that the sun had slid down behind the Jersey hills, and that it was time to move.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SERVICES.

Statement Concerning a Union Woman of Charleston—Fifteen Hundred Dollars Raised to Defray the Expense of Removing Dead Bodies.

Yesterday morning, before the sermon, Mr. BEECHER said: I suppose I feel about my people very much as a man does who has perfect confidence in the speed and endurance of his horses. He knows that in an emergency they won't fail him; that if necessary he can with the slightest touch of his whip double or even treble their speed, and attain any desired point with his team unbreathed and undisturbed. So with you I know that I can rely upon you at any time for assistance, and can never appeal to you in vain. I hold in my hand a letter detailing the services of a Mrs. POTTER in Charleston, a lady who has impoverished herself in the cause of charity, who acted the part of a heroine from the discharge of the first hostile gun at Sumter to the present hour. The letter is accompanied by a pile of letters from Union soldiers thanking her for her kindness to them when they were sick and in trouble; from mothers the land over asking about their dead boys, if they knew they were dying, if they had any hope in Christ, how they were wounded and where they were buried. I have not come with this thing unadvisedly. I have read these letters with tears. I will not, indeed I could not, read them to you; but I will read the following:

STATEMENT.

"At the outbreak of the war Mr. and Mrs. LORENZO T. POTTER were residents of Charleston, which had been their home for many years, and possessed an ample fortune, used liberally for purposes of benevolence. Mr. POTTER, at the beginning, avowed himself a Union man, and his wife was equally outspoken in her attachment to the Union. From the first day when the Union men and prisoners were brought into Charleston, she devoted herself to serving them with hospital furniture, clothing, and comforts, food, money and personal attention and nursing. After the battle of James Island, she could only obtain access to them by taking an appointment as nurse to the prison hospital, the emoluments of her office reverting to the Confederate surgeon who appointed her. In her constant and indefatigable labors in the hospital she expended over $20,000 of her private fortune, besides large quantities of bedding, clothing and hospital stores. The hospital, a filthy and uncomfortable negro want, was by her efforts and at her expense made cleanly and comfortable, better, the Confederate officers said, than any in which their own men were lodged. In this hospital 311 of our brave soldiers died, and to the greater part of them Mrs. POTTER ministered to the last moment, and preserved a record of their names, residences and regiments. This noble work was only accomplished amid the most bitter persecution and opposition. * * * * * * *

Mr. POTTER at the same time was serving our soldiers to the extent of his ability, securing their escape whenever possible; procuring the passage of supplies through the Confederate lines to Andersonville, and furnishing food and money to the prisoners at Charleston and Columbia. Of the large sums he gave out not one dollar has been recovered."

I am sorry, said Mr. BEECHER, to see that: but my own experience tells me it is true. I have given thousands of dollars to people in distress, with the understanding that it was to be paid back, but I have never received but *three dollars* back—and that was from a black woman. Resuming the statement, he read;

His expenditures amounted, for Union soldiers, to more than $40,000 during the war.

Our soldiers, a considerable number of them from Brooklyn regiments, who died in this prison hospital, were tortured with the fear that dying thus in a rebel city, in prison, and far from their comrades, they should be forgotten. They were told by their enemies that our Government refused to exchange them, and had ceased to care for them; and in their weakness of body they feared that their great sacrifices were to sink into oblivion. Mrs. POTTER sought to dispel their apprehensions, and promised them that their work and sacrifices should be held in lasting and grateful remembrance; that she would, if she survived the war, erect a monument to their memory, on which their names and deeds should be inscribed; and that if she did not survive, she would leave it as a sacred duty to be performed by her children. At that time, with the wealth remaining to them, though much had been lost, the fulfillment of that pledge seemed easy, and she would have preferred to have had the sole privilege of erecting the monument at her own expense. But the closing months of the war were fraught with disaster to this patriotic couple. The property, which the flames and Confederate rapacity had spared, was burned, or seized and sold by our Government, partly by mistake; but for the whole it declines to make any reparation. Almost everything was swept away, but from the wreck of her fortune and by the assistance of some Union people in Charleston, Mrs. POTTER succeeded in raising a sufficient sum to nearly pay the amount, which has been procured, and is now in Charleston. She has also secured a large and eligible lot in Magnolia Cemetery (the Greenwood of Charleston) and to this she proposes to transfer the bodies of these three hundred and eleven dead heroes, now lying in the Potter's Field of the city, and erect the monument, and inclose it with a neat iron fence. Were Magnolia Cemetery one of the National burial grounds, the Government would remove their bodies at its own expense, and inclose with a wooden fence the lot; but as it is not, it cannot, according to the regulations, do anything toward this. These expenses and the small balance due on the monument will require about fifteen hundred dollars beyond what is already raised, and it is for this sum that Mrs. POTTER asks the assistance of the citizens of Brooklyn. I feel that she ought not to ask in vain; and that, having done and sacrificed, as she certainly has, more than any one at the North for our sons and brothers, the least we can do is to give her the means of fulfilling her pledge made to them on their death-beds.

I remain, my dear sir, yours, in the cause of our common country, L. P. BROCKET.
QUINCY-STREET, BROOKLYN, Oct. 17, 1867.

Now, I want Plymouth Church to raise the whole of this $1,500, and I know she will. Pass the baskets.

While the baskets were being passed Mr. BEECHER said:

I learn that Rev. Dr. FRENCH, of Charleston, is present with us. He knows about these facts.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. FRENCH.

I am glad that Mr. BEECHER has asked you to give the whole of this $1,500. It will be but a small mite to a congregation so wealthy and so blessed of God as this, while the assurance that you are doing a good work will make the charity amply blessed. Mrs. POTTER I know very well. She has been my next door neighbor for several years, and she is one of the best of the good. The social relations and high position of the POTTERS, in Charleston, enabled them to do many things for the Union prisoners that otherwise would not have been allowed, and I know that she has done this and more for them. I often ride around the lot where these bodies rest and drop a tear upon the lonely graves. I trust the amount will be raised and the bodies removed to a safe and permanent resting-place.

The result of the collection was $1,105, and at the close of the services, when the people stood with bent heads waiting for the benediction, Mr. BEECHER said: "I shall take up another collection this evening: I will have it. May the grace of our Lord and Saviour be with you all, now and forever. Amen."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Prospect Hill R. D. Church Dedication.

The dedication of the Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church in Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, took place yesterday. The church, which formerly belonged to an Episcopal congregation known as the Church of the Redeemer, is a cozy little structure, all its fittings being neat and substantial.

The sermon in the morning was preached by Rev. Dr. QUACKENBUSH, pastor, and was based on the twelfth and thirteenth verses of the forty-eighth Psalm: "Walk about Zion; go round about her, &c." He said the people, on such an occasion, were apt to centre their minds upon the architectural details and beauties of the house, the tints and hues of the windows, the neatness of the upholstering, the quality of the painting, and other matters pertaining to the temporal house; but he desired to aid them to lift their souls to the contemplation of the occasion by considerations of a loftier character. He urged them to remember that God had put his truth in the Church, and that it was His treasure house. There was kept by the defensive elements of union, earnestness of purpose, constancy of faith; and the truth thus kept had been preserved and should be preserved as the precious gift of God to a fallen race—the charter of salvation—the hope of the future. It had been submitted to many tests in many ages, and has survived temptation and persecution with equal power and triumph. The Church was the storehouse from which the bread of life was dispensed, and it was a house of rescue for those who were in danger of perishing. A church might be in the middle of a community, just like the convents on Mount Siani, without doing any good to those outside. This possibly should suggest to the minds of those who professed to be followers of Christ, as members of His Church, such inquiries as—What is the Church needed for? What are the relations of this Church to its surroundings? Why has it been placed here? What good ought it to do? Shall we not occupy the field around us? And each should make a personal inquiry—Am I doing my duty in the Church? Have I in my heart a living sympathy with the avowed principles of the Church? Am I doing as much for the Church as those who have lived in the past? If they had done no more than I am doing would the Church, with its blessings, have been handed down to us in its present powerful condition? All these inquiries, and the duties, the performance of which they suggested, were important, and very naturally would beget the spirit of liberality in the duty of sustaining the ordinances of the Gospel.

Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH followed in an earnest address, congratulating the congregation upon getting into their new and more ample edifice.

In the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church, after which the Pastor delivered a brief and interesting historical sketch of the Church. The edifice was then duly dedicated to the service of God, in prayer, the congregation standing the while. The services were brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology.

Dedication of Westminster Church, Brooklyn.

A very large congregation assembled yesterday morning to join in the dedication services of the new Westminster Church, just completed, on the corner of Clinton-street and First-place, a full description of which was given in yesterday's TIMES. Among the clergymen present who took part in the services were the venerable Dr. SPRING, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. GILBERT, and the pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER. The services opened with singing by the whole congregation, followed by the invocation, Scripture reading, by Prof. HITCHCOCK and Dr. GILBERT, anthem, prayer by Dr. SPRING, hymns and dedication sermon by the pastor. This church is one of the many in New-York and Brooklyn which owe their origin to the energetic labors and untiring zeal of Prof. HITCHCOCK, who prefaced the part of the dedicatory services assigned to him by a brief historical sketch of the church. Twelve years ago, he said, it held its first meetings in the little lecture-room on the corner of Court and Sackett streets, since which time it has struggled on against many difficulties and trials, until now it found itself occupying a spacious and elegant house of worship. The new house was to be dedicated to the service of God at the opening of a new era in the Church as well as in the world's history, and he hoped that the congregations that were to assemble there in the future would be enabled by the grace of God to act well their part in the coming era, and be largely instrumental in promoting true Christianity and the manifold blessings that follow in its train.

The new church edifice is among the most elegant and comfortable in Brooklyn, and the congregation, which is one of the largest in the city, has been drawn together by the popularity, both as a man and a preacher, of the pastor, Rev. Mr. CARPENTER, who has occupied the pulpit uninterruptedly since the second year of the organization of the church.

Anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital.

The services in commemoration of the Ninth Anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital, in Fifty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, took place yesterday afternoon in the Hospital Chapel, and were conducted by the Pastor and Superintendant, Rev. Dr. W. A. MUHLENBERG. The chapel was crowded in every part by the friends of the institution. The choral portion of the interesting services was sung by a number of children, all patients in the Hospital, their sweet voices imparting fresh melody to the music. Dr. MUHLENBERG read the annual report of the Board of Trustees, as well as his own report as Pastor and Superintendent. From these documents it would appear that the several Episcopal churches in this City have not accorded that hearty support to the Hospital that the Board of Managers think they have a right to expect, though the flow of charitable contributions and donations had been fully equal to the wants of the institution. The aggregate receipts during the past year were $43,156, being a little less than the expenditures. Dr. MUHLENBERG alluded to the fact that although the Hospital was intended mainly for the assistance and relief of the poor belonging to the Episcopalian denomination, no patient was denied admission because of his religious faith, several Roman Catholics having been received and cared for. Although it had not been intended to make St. Luke's a consumptive hospital, yet they could not and had not denied help to such sufferers, although they had swelled the mortality list to a high figure. Two aged and helpless men were inmates of the Hospital simply because they could not be turned adrift, and Dr. MUHLENBERG spoke of the great necessity existing for an Old Man's Home for the reception and care of aged and indigent men.

Dr. A. A. DAVIS, resident physician, read a brief report showing the medical work performed by the Hospital. At the commencement of the Hospital year there were 163 patients in the institution, and 864 had been received during the twelve months just ended, making a total of 1,027 patients cared for. Of these 611 were males, and 416 females; 172 were under 15 years of age. There had been 759 patients discharged either cured or relieved beyond the point of danger. The number of deaths was 134, and there were 134 patients still under treatment. The number of deaths from consumption alone had been 50. The number of charity beds added during the year were twelve, either by endowment or subscription, $3,000 being the amount of endowment for a single bed. The whole number of charity beds in the Hospital is 65. The aggregate number of patients cared for during the ten years of the Hospital's existence was over 5,000.

Brief addresses were made by Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, of Chicago, when the services were closed with prayer and a song of praise.

Thanksgiving Meeting of Clergymen.

The Protestant Episcopal clergymen of this City and vicinity are to assemble in Trinity Chapel at noon to-day, to unite in a general thanksgiving for the safe return of the Bishop of the Diocese from the Conference of Bishops at Lambeth.

Preaching at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association last evening inaugurated a course of six sermons which they proposed to have delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on successive Sunday evenings. There was a large audience present, and a very impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE.

Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land.

Rev. JOHN LYLE was duly installed last evening as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry streets. The edifice was filled to repletion by an attentive audience. The services were very interesting, and were conducted by Rev. C. J. JONES, D. D.; Rev. Dr. STEVENSON and Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER. The choir sang two appropriate anthems: "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," and "Worthy the Lamb," very effectively.

Obituary.

The remains of Mrs. ELIZA HARRIS, wife of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, and Corresponding Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health, were interred yesterday afternoon in the cemetery at Perth Amboy. Rev. Mr. SKINNER, of Staten Island, officiated at the house, and Rev. Mr. TIMELOW at the grave. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Dr. J. P. LINES, Dr. JOEL FOSTER, of New-York; Dr. A. NELSON BELL, of Brooklyn; Dr. W. C. ANDERSON and THEODORE WALSER, of Staten Island.

Mrs. HARRIS was the only daughter of Rev. JOSIAH B. ANDREWS, of Connecticut, and was born in 1810. Her early education was religious in the best sense of the term, and manifested itself mainly in deeds of benevolence and charity. She was for many years a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's) and was noted in the congregation for her unexampled piety. Last Friday morning, while at breakfast, about 8 o'clock, she was stricken with appoplexy and died about an hour afterward. Up to that time she had enjoyed good health, and the blow that fell so suddenly upon her was a most severe one for her husband and friends. The funeral was largely attended by the medical profession of this City and by the attachés of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, who went to the grave in a body.

KENO.

Descent Upon a Gambling-House and Capture of the Inmates.

Last Winter, our readers will remember, the game of keno acquired a general notoriety from the attention bestowed upon it by the Police. From the great number of "descents" made upon the dens where it was played, an impression prevailed that it had been rooted from every place in the city, except the theatres. This now, however, appears to be a mistake. For months past—some officers say two years—a game has been carried on at the corner of Christopher and Bleecker streets, by JONATHAN MORTIMORE, of No. 96 Perry-street; JAMES L. TEETER, of No. 96 Perry-street, and CHARLES L. VULBORN, of No. 13 West Houston-street. Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, within whose domain this remnant of the game had established itself, at last determined to pay it a visit, and on Saturday night, attended by a platoon of men, carried this resolve into execution. He first surrounded the building effectually and then entered, his advent causing a most exciting scene. A crowd of young men was around the table, with the cabalistic boards before them. Seeing the Captain and his posse they jumped at once to their feet, and made most energetic efforts to escape, in the course of which they overturned the tables, upset the stove, demolished the chairs, broke the windows, and generally created ruin and confusion. Their efforts were, however, fruitless. Capt. SEBRING had displayed admirable strategy, and so everybody in the room was captured and escorted to the Station-house. Yesterday morning they were arraigned, the three proprietors being required to give bail in $500 to answer at the General Sessions. The players brought before the Justice gave the following names and residences: Michael Caden, No. 349 West Eleventh; James Hartaling, No. 13 Vannes-place; John Smith, No. 398 West; Geo. Chapman, No. 169 Eldridge; Geo. Robinson, No. 152 West; Geo. Fisher, No. 45½ Carmine; James W Simmons, No. 134 West; A. C. Young, No. 182 Bleecker; William Marsh, No. 349 Madison; Edward Gray, No. 535 Hudson; W. L. Greene, No. 635 Washington; E. J. Ban, No. 98 Eighth-avenue; James Haines, No. 521 Broome; John M. Ellis, No. 668 Greenwich; Thos. Nealson, No. 168 Christopher; J. H. Johnson, No. 23 Leroy; Henry Weed, No. 28 Hudson; Chas. Thompson, No. 36 Waverley-place; John Wilson, No. 63 West Seventeenth; Daniel Harrington, No. 601 Eighth-avenue; John Warren, No. 100 Jay; P. J. Sheehan, No. 181 Lawrence; Jno. Wilson, No. 727 Greenwich; E. A. Marsh, No. 271 Madison; G. S. Williams, No. 168 Charles; William Escott, No. 472 Ninth-avenue; John Andrews, No. 187 West Twelfth; George Vreeland, No. 126 Charles-; E. Wickstein, No. 141 Bank; James Henry, No. 69 Bank; Charless Hogan, No. 76 East Broadway; C. J. Stevenson, No. 153 West Eleventh; William Stuart, Hudson County, N. J.; Geo. Larkin, No. 36 Charles; William Jackson, No. 228 Hudson; Jno. Husted, No. 34 Carmine; C. K. Steel, No. 34 Carmine; L. Ronch, No. 117 Wooster; J. Creamer, No. 49 Canal; Daniel Swine, No. 641 Greenwich; Geo. Hardwood, No. 641 Greenwich; R. Brown, No. 153 West Houston; M. S. Cohn, No. 154 West Thirteenth; Wm. Wilson, No. 428 Hudson; John Smilear, No. 78 Bank; Chas. Todd, No. 34 Greenwich; Wm. Earl, No. 53 Bank; Chas. Smith, No. 145 Waverley-place; Chas. Dean, No. 271 West Tenth; Henry Williamson, No. 29 North Moore; John Stuliman, No. 10 Grove; Thos. Clark, No. 225 West Twenty-fifth; John Roberts, No. 46 West Thirteenth; Henry Garson, No. 699 Greenwich.

All of these persons were required by the Justice to give bonds in $100 each for good behavior for the term of six months. Some of them had friends who were acceptable as sureties and being bailed went their way, but the greater number not having this good fortune went down to prison. The prisoners disposed of, the wheels, boards, marbles and other appliances of the game which had been captured and brought in for the inspection of the Court, were carried off to the Station-house.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A PICKPOCKET ON THE CARS.

CATHARINE SAGER, of No. 246 East Thirtieth-street, rode down town Saturday evening in a car of the Third-avenue line. She had in her pocket a pocket-book containing $6, and there was an individual on the car who manifested an intention of obtaining her treasure without her consent. Her complaint states that one ALBERT SCHEIF was detected in the act of attempting to pick her pocket, and thereupon SCHEIF was committed in default of $300 bail to await trial at the Special Sessions.

WANTED A COAT.

WILLIAM FENTON, passing the clothing-store Nos. 121 and 123 Fulton-street on Saturday afternoon, attempted to replenish his wardrobe by snatching a coat that was hanging outside the door and running off with it. He was seen, however, by ABRAM L. PHILLIPS, an employe of the store, was pursued, captured and yesterday was committed in default of $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions. The value of the coat was $20.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A NOVEL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Officer FANNING, of the Eighteenth Precinct, patrolling his post in Third-avenue, observed a man going through some curious gymnastic evolutions upon the awning in front of No. 254 Third-avenue. He was on top of the awning, endeavoring to reach a window on the second floor of the house, when the officer espied him and requested him to descend. This the gymnast at first refused to do, but finally acceded to the demand and was taken into custody. The occupant of the house, HENRY LAHMIER, had also noticed the midnight climber, and preferred a complaint of attempted burglary against him. He was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet. Abstract of recorded observations for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867:

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 13	29.900	29.941	29.990	29.944
Monday, Oct. 14	30.040	30.010	30.032	30.027
Tuesday, Oct. 15	30.044	29.954	30.061	30.020
Wednesday, Oct. 16	30.210	30.223	30.261	30.231
Thursday, Oct. 17	30.254	30.153	30.100	30.169
Friday, Oct. 18	20.002	29.930	29.973	29.968
Saturday, Oct. 19	30.060	30.080	30.160	30.100
Week mean				30.066
Maximum at 9 P. M. of Oct. 16				30.261
Minimum at 7 A. M. of Oct. 13				29.900
Difference, or Range				0.361

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 13	48.05	54.08	51.00	51.43
Monday, Oct. 14	48.02	59.02	47.04	52.30
Tuesday, Oct. 15	49.00	65.06	57.08	57.46
Wednesday, Oct. 16	49.05	60.03	54.00	54.60
Thursday, Oct. 17	51.00	67.01	60.03	59.37
Friday, Oct. 18	56.00	73.05	65.00	64.83
Saturday, Oct. 19	57.00	75.00	62.05	64.83
Week mean				57.83
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Oct. 19				75.00
Minimum at 3 A. M. of Oct. 15				45.00
Difference, or Range				30.00

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. (Miles.)	Mean distance per hour (Miles.)
Oct. 13	W. N. W.	N. W.	W.	105.36	4.390
Oct. 14	W.	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	107.00	4.558
Oct. 15	W.	W.	N.	113.00	4.708
Oct. 16	N. W.	W. S. W.	S. W.	144.70	6.029
Oct. 17	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	118.80	4.950
Oct. 18	S. W.	S. W.	W.	226.40	9.517
Oct. 19	W.	W.	S.	70.00	2.116
Total distance				887.26	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 13	7.	6.	2.	5.00
Monday, Oct. 14	0.	1.	2.	1.00
Tuesday, Oct. 15	4.	4.	8.	5.33
Wednes'y, Oct. 16	0.	0.	0.	0.00
Thursday, Oct. 17	0.	0.	0.	0.00
Friday, Oct. 18	0.	3.	0.	1.00
Saturday, Oct. 19	0.	0.	0.	0.00

Remarks.—Rain. Oct. 19, at 4:51 A. M.; duration, 4 minutes; depth, not measurable. Parhelion, Oct. 18, from 6:48 A. M. until 7:35 A. M.; beautiful.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FERNANDO WOOD ON TEMPERANCE.—The extraordinary announcement in the newspapers of Saturday that FERNANDO WOOD would address a public temperance meeting last evening, brought together, at a certain hall in Sixth-avenue, a large assemblage of persons. At the appointed hour the chairman informed the audience that he had just received a note from Mr. WOOD, in which that gentleman begged to be released from his engagement, in view of sudden and serious illness. He (the Chairman) added, however, that a number of other speakers were present who had done a great deal more for the cause of temperance than the Honorable gentleman referred to, which nobody in the audience seemed to question, and after a few brief speeches the meeting adjourned.

ACCIDENTS.—At 5 o'clock yesterday ANNA HART 10 years of age, playing on the roof of the tenement-house No. 35 Crosby-street, attempted to step to the next building, when she missed her footing and fell to the ground between the two buildings. Although very seriously injured hopes are entertained that she will recover.... CHARLES DALEY, 13 years of age and residing at No. 23 Roosevelt-street, fell from the door to the sidewalk, yesterday afternoon, and was so seriously injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DEATH OF A VAGRANT.—At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer CONNOR, of the Eighth Precinct, found a man, who gave the name of WILLIAM C. SMITH, lying sick in a wagon in front of No. 53 Laurens-street. The officer took him in charge and conveyed him to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where he died very soon after his arrival. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest over the remains, and a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure was rendered.

HOBOKEN FERRY IMPROVEMENTS.—The work of building a new bridge for the Hoboken ferry at the foot of Christopher-street, will be commenced to-day. It is to be a much better structure than that which it replaces, and will be as capacious as that on the Hoboken side. While it is building teams cannot cross at this point. A second slip will be constructed at the Barclay-street ferry as soon as this bridge is completed. It is very much needed.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday afternoon Sergt. MCCULLOUGH, of the Twentieth Precinct, made a descent upon the gambling-house No. 379 Eighth-avenue, where he found LOUIS SABLE, PHILIP SABLE, CHAS. HAMBURGH, EDWIN GRESS and JAMES NEW engaged in playing. The parties were all arrested and will be taken before Justice LEDWITH, this morning.

FIRES.—At 2:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in a woodshed at No. 55 Clinton-street, but was extinguished before any damage was done. ....At about 8 o'clock in the evening a fire was discovered in a shanty used as a storeroom in the rear of the mills of GOODKIND & Co., in Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. It was extinguished with a loss of $100.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A grand public demonstration in favor of temperance will be held to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. Among the speakers engaged are Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Major-Gen. HOWARD and E. H. UNIAC.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at North Hempstead, Saturday, the Grand Jury returned sixty indictments. The most important criminal case disposed of was that of the negro JOHN H. GROOMER, who pleaded guilty to assault and highway robbery. The previous crimes of this man, which were of the most atrocious character, no doubt influenced the Court when he pleaded guilty to the present indictment, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of eighteen years and seven months. WILLIAM ROBINSON pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, with hard labor. MARY MURRAY, an aged and sickly woman, pleaded guilty to larceny. She was considered to be the instigator of various offences committed at Astoria, but owing to her age and condition the mercy of the Court was extended to her, and she was sentenced to five days imprisonment in the Hempstead Jail. Several cases of burglary and kindred crimes remain to be tried.

NEW TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A new temperance organization in connection with St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Father MCDONALD, was organized yesterday in the vacant lots adjoining that church, corner of Remsen and Leonard streets, E. D. The inauguration took place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon before a concourse of nearly twenty thousand persons; but long before the hour named, a large number of temperance societies from New-York and Brooklyn, with banners flying, and preceeded by bands of music, paraded the streets. The following-named clergymen addressed the assembled multitude from the grand stand erected for the purpose: Rev. Father MCDONALD, Rev. Dr. MORROW, Father MCKENNA and Father SHANDLEY. The new organization will be known as the "St. Mary's Temperance Beneficial Association."

COW STEALING.—SIMON MAY, charged with stealing twenty-five cows from TERENCE SMITH of Blissville, was taken before County Judge ARMSTRONG, Saturday, on a writ of *habeas corpus* and allowed to give bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance at the November term of the Court. Some excitement was caused in this case by the counsel of MAY, Messrs. OLMSTEAD and FLYNN, getting an attachment for the person of Constable LYMAN, of Newtown, who failed to have the prisoner in Court at the time they expected, and the unlucky Constable will have a hearing before the Judge at Jamaica this evening. It is understood that the counsel will withdraw the charge of contempt as the Constable was delayed with his prisoner from circumstances over which he had no control.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE BY A COLORED WOMAN.—Last Friday evening an old colored woman named Mrs. HART, residing at New-Brooklyn, was arrested by order of Coroner LYNCH, on suspicion of having caused the death of an infant child to which her daughter, a woman named LAVINA CUMMEYER, had given birth at her residence, No. 59 Sumpter street. It appears that after the birth of the child it mysteriously disappeared, and the prisoner, being questioned as to its whereabouts by some of her neighbors, refused to give any information. Yesterday afternoon an officer of the Forty-ninth Precinct found the infant buried in the cellar of the house in which the prisoner resided. An inquest will be held to-day.

FIRES.—A fire broke out about 3 o'clock Sunday morning in the cooper-shop of JOHN WADDELL, on First-street, near Twelfth. It was discovered before the flames had time to spread, and extinguished before much damage was done....Another fire broke out about 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning in the cooper-shop of DAVID GLACKEN, in Columbia-street, near Irving, causing a damage of about $200, on which there was no insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, a man named EDWARD RYAN was stabbed by a man named JOHN MACK, at the corner of Fifth and Court streets, Hoboken. JOHN escaped, but the Police are after him. Coroner WHITE issued a warrant for him, and made an *ante-mortem* examination. EDWARD RYAN says: I believe and am satisfied that I can't live, and that I'll die, and this oath is my last dying deposition; I am about 23 years of age; I live at No. 64 Court-street, Hoboken; met JOHN MACK's brother; I heard my brother-in-law, named DANIEL QUIN, say to MACK that there was not so much paid for my baptizing as there was for him, and QUIN said that if he wanted anything of him he could get it; I went away to the ferry; came back again and PATRICK was calling my mother a blind —— and I and my brother said we would fight any of the two MACKS; I met JOHN MACK in Court-street, I said I would fight any of them; my brother then struck him, then I came up to him and we struck each other, then he struck me with what I thought his fist in the bowels; then my brother said I was stabbed: I did not see the knife in his hands; he just gave me one stroke in the bowels; I believe and know that JOHN MACK stabbed me; I don't remember what position I was in when he stabbed me; I had no bad feelings against him; I forgive him everything.

His wounds are considered so dangerous that Dr. CHABERT does not expect he will live till morning.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TAXATION OF INDIAN BONDS—THE CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN TREATIES BY THE COURTS—IT WILL BE FAVORABLE TO THE TRIBES.

Wau-zop-e-ah, for himself and others of his tribe, vs. *the Board of Supervisors of the County of Miami, Kansas.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.

There is but one point of difference between this case and the case of BLUE JACKET and others (previously reported) from the same State. In those cases the treaties with the Shawnees and Weas provide that Congress may authorize the issuing of patents for the selected lands under restrictions, and the restriction adopted was that the lands should never be sold or aliened by the grantees or their heirs without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. The treaty with the Miamies, controlling this case, after a similar clause, provides that the lands so patented shall not be liable to levy, sale, execution or forfeiture. The decision in that case was that the restriction in the patent did not operate to exempt the lands from taxation. In this case it was contended, below and here, that the above additional provision had that effect. The Court below held that the provision did not exempt the lands from sale or forfeiture for taxes, but merely from sale or forfeiture for debt, under judicial proceedings.

Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court substantially as follows:

The principle of the foregoing cases of the Shawnee and Wea tribes of Indians is also decisive of this controversy. The Miami tribe hold their head rights in severalty, by virtue of the provisions of the treaty which was proclaimed by the President on the 4th of August, 1854. (10 Statutes, 1,093.) It is unnecessary to pursue the history of this tribe through the various treaties which have been concluded between them and the United States. It is sufficient to state that they are a nation of people, recognized as such by the General Government in the making of treaties with them, and the relations always maintained toward them, and cannot, therefore, be taxed by the authorities of Kansas. Their tribal organization is fully preserved, and they are under the supervision of an agent who resides in the county where their lands are situated. It is not necessary to decide, until the question arises, what powers have been conferred on Congress or the President, by virtue of the eleventh article of the treaty of 1854, being the same as the eleventh section of the Wea treaty. There is, however, one provision in the Miami treaty—being in addition to the securities furnished the Shawnees and Weas—which, of itself, preserves the Miami lands from taxation. This particular provision exempts the lands from "levy, sale, execution and forfeiture." It is argued that these words refer to a levy and sale under judicial proceedings, but such a construction would be an exceedingly narrow one, whereas enlarged rules of construction are adopted in regard to Indian treaties. In speaking of these rules, Chief-Justice Marshall says: "The language used in treaties with the Indians shall never be construed to their prejudice, if words be made use of which are susceptible of a more extended meaning than their plain import as connected with the tenor of their treaty." (6th Peters, p. 582.) Applying this principle to the case in hand, it is not evident that the words "levy, sale and forfeiture" are susceptible of a meaning which would extend them to the ordinary proceedings for the collection of taxes. Taxes must be first levied, and they cannot be realized without the power of sale and forfeiture, in case of nonpayment. The position, it seems to us, is too plain for argument. The object of the treaty was to hedge the lands around with guards and restrictions, so as to preserve them for the permanent homes of the Indians. In order to accomplish this object they must be relieved from every species of levy, sale and forfeiture—from a levy and sale for taxes as well as the ordinary judicial levy and sale.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Kansas is reversed, and the cause remanded, with directions to enter a judgment in conformity with this opinion.

The Gale at Prince Edward's Island.

Prince Edward's Island and New-Brunswick were visited by a very severe gale on the night of the 30th ult. The railway wharf at Shediac, N. B., was absolutely stripped, the sea having made a complete breach over it. The track was destroyed for some distance, and a car thrown into the water. A number of vessels were driven ashore at different places on the Island. A new schooner, at St. Peter's Bay, nearly ready for launching, was blown off the stocks, and will have to be put on again. At the same place a vessel on the stocks broke in pieces, in consequence of the blocks having been washed from beneath her. At Big Rustico, Mr. DANIEL ROSS lost his fish-house, 300 barrels salt, a lot of empty puncheons, and fifty barrels mackerel, together with the gear and apparatus belonging to the establishment. He estimates his loss at £500. Mr. G. B. MORRISON lost all his buildings, books, 300 bushels salt and forty barrels mackerel. The men employed on the premises barely escaped with their lives. Thirty or forty vessels, mostly fishermen, were blown ashore.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 3,500 bbls. at $10 50@$11 25 for Western Spring, and there are takers of City Ground Spring at $11, and White Western at $13 50. RYE flour held at $8 25. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales 7,500 bushels; Manitonoc Spring at $2 17; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee at $2; No 2 Chicago offered in the afternoon at $1 98. CORN dull and lower; sales 12,000 bushels Toledo at $1 19@$120; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 19. BARLEY—Sales 6,000 bushels Canadian at $1 33@$1 36. OATS dull and nominal at 70c. for Western. RYE held at $1 50; No. 1 Western. PEAS—Uasking $1 25 for Canadian, in bond. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal. FREIGHTS firm at 20. for Wheat; 17c. for Corn; 11c.@11½c. for Oats to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat 34,000 bushels; Corn 20,000 bushels; Oats 23,000 bushels; Rye none; Barley 2,000 bushels; Flour 12,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat 35,000 bushels; Corn 69,000 bushels; Oats 152,000 bushels; Rye 5,000 bushels; Barley 9,400.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull at a partial decline of 50c. ℔ bbl. on Spring grades; sales 800 bbls. at $10 50@$11 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $13 75 for White, $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15. CORN scarce and quiet. BARLEY is held at $1 40@ $1 45 for Canadian, without sales. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$24. SHIPSTUFFS, $31@$32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 55c.; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 12½c.; Barley, 12½c., to New-York: Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—100,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Barley, 18,600 bushels Rye, and 1,693,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 63,500 bushels Barley, 7,500 bushels Rye, 2s,200 bushels Peas, and 828,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 88@$1 89 for No. 1, and $1 83½ $1 83½ for No. 2. CORN heavy at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 04½@$1 05 for No. 1, and $1 02@$1 04 for No. 2. OATS dull and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 54½c. RYE more active and advanced 5c.@6c.; sales at $1 25@$1 26½ for No. 1, and $1 23@$1 25½ for No. 2. BARLEY unsettled; sales at $1 09@$1 12 for No. 2. MESS PORK declined 25c.; sales at $21. LARD quiet at 12½c.@13c. LIVE HOGS firmer at an advance of 10c.@15c.; sales at $5 75@$6 25 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat 242,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

TOBACCO less active and unchanged. COTTON AND HEMP—No sales. FLOUR easier for low grades, with only a small business; Extras $8@$8 25; Double Extra, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT neglected except for best Fall: Spring is nominally down; Choice Winter Red, $2 65@$2 70; Prime to Choice Fall Red, $2 57½@$2 65. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS 65c.@66c. BARLEY firm at $1 25@$1 35 for Prime and Choice Spring, and $1 90@$1 95 for Prime and Choice Fall. RYE firm at $1 30@$1 45. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork nominal at $23. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.; plain Hams, 19c.@19½c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 26c.@26½c. LARD, 14c.@14½c. for tierces and kegs. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull and nominally lower. WHEAT—White has declined 2c.; Amber declined 3c.; Spring is unchanged; sales of White Michigan at $2 78; Amber at $2 54@$2 56; No. 1 Spring at $2 10; sales of Amber for all the month at $2 54@$2 56. CORN—No. 1 has declined 1c.; No. 2 Michigan advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 11; No. 2 at $1 09; Michigan at $1 09½@$1 10; new No. 1 at $1 06@$1 06½. OATS declined 1½c.; sales of No. at 63½c. RYE declined 5c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 27. BARLEY quiet. LAKE FREIGHTS firm. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

COTTON market quiet; sales Low Middling at 17½c.@18c.; receipts 932 bales; exports, 3,446 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—Market bare of Lousiana. FLOUR dull for double Extra and grades below treble and choice Extra held firmly; treble Extra, $13 50. CORN unchanged. OATS in good supply and fair demand at 75c. PORK very dull with no demand for sound lots; Mess sold as low as $24 50. BACON jobbing at 15½c.; for Shoulders, 19½c.; for Clear Sides, 28½c.: for Sugar Cured Hams and green meats a lot of 6,000 Shoulders at 13½c. LARD dull; prime keg, 15½c. Gold, 43½@44. Sterling Exchange, 55½@58. New-York sight drafts, ½ ℔ cent. premium

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull and nominal; Family, $11 50@$12; WHEAT dull at $2 60; there was no demand. CORN dull; $1 was asked; there were no sales over 98c. for No. 1 Mixed; new on the ear, 75c. OATS dull at 66c. for No. 1. RYE steady at $1 47. COTTON dull at 18c. for Middling. TOBACCO in good demand; sales at 24c.@30c. for good Leaf, and 4½c.@8c. for Trash and Lugs. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK dull at $22. BACON firm and quiet at 14c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@18½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD firm at 13c. Gold, 143½ buying. Money—The demand is pressing at 10c.@15c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9 75@$10; Country do., $8 87½@$9 25. WHEAT unsettled at $1 88 for No. 1 and $1 83 for No. 3. OATS unsettled at 57c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at $1 10 for No. 1 and $1 08 for No. 2. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 109,800 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR quiet and steady, but unchanged. WHEAT dull and inactive; No. 1 Winter Red was held at $2 65, bid. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 Mixed, $1 13@$1 14. OATS dull and quiet but unchanged. RYE dull and quiet but unchanged. BARLEY, $1 35@$1 40 for No. 1 State and Canada. PETROLEUM dull and declined 1c.; White, in bond, 28c.@29c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 19.

TOBACCO—Sales 37 hhds. at $4 60@$23 35. COTTON quiet at 16c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine $8 50. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady at 70c. in bulk. WHEAT firmer at $2 65; the receipts were light. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD, 13½c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

COTTON dull; sales at 16c @16½c. CORN dull; shelled at 95c.@$1. HAY, $24@$26. OATS at 68c.@70c. MESS PORK drooping; sales at $26. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@19c. LARD, 14c.@15c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 19.

COTTON quiet at 16c.@16½c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE unsettled at 51c. RESIN dull; sales No. 1 at $3 50, and strained Common at $2 90@$3. TAR, $2 65.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 19.

COTTON market active; prices firmer; sales 594 bales Middling at 16½c.; receipts 411 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 19.

COTTON active and advanced ½c.; sales 975 bales York Middlings at 17½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The COTTON market active; sales 500 bales; the stock is light; New-York Middlings at 17½c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Oct. 19.

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales and market closed firm with Middlings at 11c.; receipts, 1,026.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
STUYVESANT BANK STOCK.
Sixty shares for sale at auction WEDNESDAY, 23d, at 12 o'clock, ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]
The house of H. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq., was saved from being robbed last night by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Atlantic	Oct.	5	Bremen	New-York
Borussia	Oct.	5	Hamburg	New-York
Aleppo	Oct.	8	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Oct.	9	Liverpool	New-York
Columbia	Oct.	9	Glasgow	New-York
Ville de Paris	Oct.	10	Havre	New-York
Allemannia	Oct.	12	Hamburg	New-York
Atalanta	Oct.	12	London	New-York
Malta	Oct.	12	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Oct.	12	Bremen	New-York
China	Oct.	13	Liverpool	Boston
City of Paris	Oct.	16	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Oct.	23	Boston	Liverpool
Etna	Oct.	23	New-York	Antwerp
Manhattan	Oct.	23	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Oct.	23	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Oct.	24	New-York	Bremen
Pennsylvania	Oct.	26	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Oct.	26	New-York	London
Fulton	Oct.	26	New-York	Havre
Atlantic	Oct.	26	New-York	Bremen
Borussia	Oct.	26	New-York	Hamburg
United Kingdom	Oct.	26	New-York	Glasgow
City of London	Oct.	26	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, RIO JANEIRO, ETC.

Rising Star	Oct.	21	New-York	Aspinwall
North America	Oct.	22	New-York	Rio Janeiro
Columbia	Oct.	24	New-York	Havana
Wilmington	Oct.	26	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for the North Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at the General Post-office on Monday, Oct. 21, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 20—*In steamship Union, from Bremen, &c.*—Meyer Werner and family, Louis Kontze, H. Semken and wife, E. F. Schellnass, Theodore Luling and family, Adolph Busch and family, Agnes Weiss, Rosette Amon, H. A. Meyer and family, Anna Holler, M. Heirmann, Maria Drexel, E. Schumacher and wife, Abraham Conn and wife, Mrs. Louis Feldmann and child, F. Von Geralt, H. G. Gerdes, Lewis Wiener, Charles Meyer and family, Louis Wahl, Auguste Faber du Four, Clara Bauer, Elisan Von Kaas, S. Sieborn and son, John Conrad and wife, Dr. Hyde, Albert Meyer, Adolph Stahr, Jules Vouck, Louise Morris and family, Dr. Munster, Chas. Gibson and family, Henry Uhry, Jules Kuck, Oscar Sawaya.

OCT. 20—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—C. H. Whiteakre and family, R. Gordon, H. Gordon, Robert Paley and family, Theo. Koester, Miss Kelly, A. McNab, W. T. Habinger and wife, M. Brown, Col. R. J. Hinton, E. Sarsen, Mrs. E. Tucker and family, C. McBride, Mr. Toney and wife, J. F. Emhart, and 286 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Dr. J. T. Patterson, Mrs. L. M. Mason, A. V. La Roche, H. J. Smith, J. M. Busch, Robert Williams, Mrs. O'Byrne, J. Cohen, J. Chisolm, Charles Emmington, Benjamin La Royne, Dr. N. P. Allen, J. P. Van Rossen, B. B. Waters, John Screven, wife and servant, E. A. Nesbit, wife and 2 children, Wm. Wilson, Thomas Feeley, Mrs. L. Riley, Capt. Richardson, Miss Louisa Henderson, Andrew Schultz, Stephen Campbell, Mrs. Anna Chapman, Wm. H. Banks, Henry Sehafer, Stephen Massett, John S. Remington, and 20 in steerage.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—Mr. Harlow, W. W. Marple, Frank Fitzgerald, H. Dev and wife, A. F. Melchers, C. Earego.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 18 | Sun sets..... 5 12 | Moon rises...12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 20 | Gov. Island. 3 09 | Hell Gate.... 4 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Union, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen 5th inst., and Southampton 8th, 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 763 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Oct. 15, 1 P. M., saw Br. ship Devonshire, in lat. 46 12, lon. 45 39. The Union had strong westerly gales up to the Banks; since then fine weather.

Steamship Prometheus, Harris, Charleston Oct. —, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard. 17th, 9 A. M., saw steamships Leo and Cuba, 12 miles north of Frying-pan Lightship, bound south; 3 A. M. 20th, off Absecom, passed steamship Champion, bound south.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 19th, 2 A. M., 10 miles north of Hatteras, saw steamship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to the People's Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Henrey, New-Orleans 7½ ds., with mdse and passengors to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 58 hours, with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship United Kingdom, Donaldson, Glasgow 2d and Moville 4th inst., with mdse. and 313 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Levant, (Br.,) Ackley, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.

Ship Horatio, Palmer, New-Bedford 24 hours, in ballast to F. Hathaway.

Ship Peruvian, Thompson, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Barbados 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels.

Bark Arizona, Conant, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Tangier, (of Bangor,) Smith, Martinique 21 ds., with oranges to master.

Brig G. E. Prescott, Mills, Vinalhaven, with granite.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Capt. John, Torrey, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. A. Kelley, Summers, St. Domingo City 10 ds., with mahogany, &c., to master.

Schr. Northern Light, Butler, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Franklin, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Smith, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. S. Mills, Tuthill, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ringdove, Wooster, Bridgeport.

Schr. L. L. Tapley, Perkins, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. S. A. Read, Read, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr P. N. Adkins, Robbins, Virginia, with potatoes.

Schr. John & Anna, Horton, Virginia, with potatoes.

BELOW—Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London Sept. 7.

WIND—At sunset, E. S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Osceola, New-York; barks Piermont, Buenos Ayres; Brothers, Liverpool; brig Sarah Ellen, Ardrossan.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20—Arr. steamer E. B. Souder, bark Kate Stanley, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20—Sld. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, for Annapolis.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 18, 10 A. M.—Arr. schrs Horr, Blackwater, Va., for orders; S. H. Hoffman, North State, Bakeman, Nova Scotia for New-York; E. F. Furber, Storm, Washington, D. C., for Boston; Marshall, Perin, Boston for Philadelphia; Highlander, Turner, Bangor for Norwich.

P. M.—Mary Riley, Boston for Philadelphia; J. B. Vandusen, do. do.; A. M. Chadwick, Crowell, Greenland via Boston for do.; Mary E. Amsden, Smith, Provincetown for do.; Willard, Phillips, Boston for do.; Brandywine, Ireland, Plymouth for do.; Clara, Elwell, Salem for do,

19th, A. M.—Equal, Wood, Baltimore for New-York; Planter, Horton, and Richard Vaux, Pritchard, do. for Philadelphia; brig Monticello, Wilmington, N. C., for Boston via New-York. Ashore on the middle ground, schr. Arthur Godfrey, Godfrey, Philadelphia for Boston. Wind S. W.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20—Arr. steamer Gen. Barnes, from New-York; bark Waverly, Boston; schr. Maggie J. Chadwick, Richmond.

Cld. brig Spring, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg American Company's screw steamer Bavaria sailed from Southampton Oct. 5, as the pioneer vessel of the new monthly line to New-Orleans. She carried out 80 cabin and a large number of steerage passengers, jewelry, value 26,230f., and a large cargo.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20.—The steamship Tybee, from Galveston for New-York, has arrived here short of coal. She reports having seen an unknown wreck, bottom upward, off Hatteras.

Spoken, &c.

Glendower—bark, from Marseilles for New-York, Oct 18, lat. 41, lon. 68 30.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST.,
Offer at Retail a very Extensive Stock of
RICH SILVERWARE,
Embracing entirely new and elegant designs, suitable for Wedding Presents. Also, Solid Silver Spoons, Forks and Knives, the quality of which is stamped and guaranteed by U. S. Mint Assay, at prices worthy the attention of the closest buyers.

RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.

EVERYBODY
Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL Discovery kills the root of all diseases and lifts up the entire mental and physical constitution. It works on logical principles. Price $3. Send for a circular to No. 51 Bond-st., or No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Sold by druggists.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR is the only safe article for the scalp and hair. Send for a circular, No. 51 Bond-st., or No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. To be had of druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER LIFTS every sunken eye, clears dim eyes, strengthens weak eyes. To be had of all druggists. Price 25c. Send for a circular to No. 51 Bond-st., or No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 597, Oct. 19. 1867.
48, 57, 58, 13, 24, 78, 6, 37, 43, 46, 16, 18, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 598, Oct. 19, 1867.
28, 20, 60, 73, 23, 18, 4, 26, 64, 77, 6, 55, 11.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS. No. 521, Oct. 19, 1867.
5, 2, 71, 44, 46, 21, 8, 1, 40, 70, 34, 64, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 522, Oct. 19, 1867.
43, 34, 7, 13, 19, 2, 35, 71, 52, 39, 26, 21, 58.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker.
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